

TWENTY CENTS

MAY 16, 1955

TIME

THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE



CALTECH'S LEE DUBRIDGE



"You've got me
believing I'm a V.I.P.!"



"Here's to The Rainbow, the most popular
air tourist service to Europe!"



"With the money I save
going on The Rainbow—
I can stay days longer in Paris!"



Now you can
fly round trip to

EUROPE FOR \$48 DOWN
on Pan Am's Tourist service *the Rainbow*

"Over 49,500
Atlantic crossings
—no other airline
can match that!"



PAN AMERICAN

WORLD'S MOST EXPERIENCED AIRLINE

You pay nothing extra on The Rainbow. Latest, most modern type Clippers—"Super-6's" and "Super-7's," meals, attentive service, extra-soft seats, air-conditioning and—most precious extra of all—*more experience*, all yours for the regular tourist fare. The popular "Pay-Later" Plan, originated by Pan American, makes a trip easier on the budget than ever. Call your nearest Pan American office or Travel Agent.

*Trade-Mark, Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



"Ver-r-ry easy on the pocketbook.
10% down ye pay—the rest
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THE

Bent-Wing Thrasher

This bird can be quickly identified by his thrashing left wing. You might think he's ready to turn. But he's really flicking ashes, pointing out sights or waving to friends.



THE

Smart Bird

keeps both hands on the wheel . . . except when he's going to turn or stop. Then he gives crisp, clear signals in plenty of time.

The Smart Bird knows how to get crisp engine response, too. He uses premium gasoline. Higher-octane premium gasoline burns smoothly in modern engines . . . delivers full power and performance.



**It's smart to use
premium gasoline**



Stetson Black Cherry Milan, Ten Dollars

This Stetson straw comes in many new flavors

Chocolate, royal grape...or will you take vanilla? All of these wonderfully light Milans by Stetson are delightfully cool and refreshingly good-looking. If your taste runs to lime or banana, each and every one is as welcome

as chipped ice on a hot summer day. Even the brand-new bands have a gay-as-candy-cane look. Order your favorite flavor—only \$10. Father's Day Tip: A Stetson Straw Hat Gift Certificate—from \$5. Stetson is part of the man.

The Stetson "Cushioned to Fit" feather has been the standard of hot comfort for over 70 years. Stetson Hats are made only by John B. Stetson Company, and its affiliated companies throughout the world.

THAT'S NOTHING!
I'LL BET MY BOSS SAVES
PEOPLE MORE MONEY
THAN ANYBODY
IN TOWN. HE'S AN
INSURANCE AGENT!



Perhaps you never thought of your insurance agent as a man who saves people money. But look at the record. When the Bishops' house burned, insurance took care of the \$27,000 loss. When the Millers were sued for \$75,000 as a result of an automobile accident, insurance paid the claims. When the Blake home was burglarized, insurance covered the \$5,600 loss. Who had advised all these people on their insurance needs . . . and told them what to do when the loss occurred? Their local agent.

Reprints of this advertisement will be furnished without charge upon request.



AETNA INSURANCE GROUP

AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY • THE WORLD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.
THE CENTURY INDEMNITY COMPANY • STANDARD INSURANCE CO. OF N. Y.
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

DON'T GUESS ABOUT INSURANCE—CONSULT YOUR AGENT OR BROKER

To Give You Complete Peace of Mind

When your local agent or broker places your policy with the Aetna Insurance Group, he is giving you the best possible protection. He knows that from the founding of the Aetna in 1819—through wars, conflagrations and depressions—no policyholder has ever suffered loss because of failure of an Aetna Company to meet its obligations.

THINK FIRST OF THE AETNA

TACAN-

will revolutionize



Amazing New **IT&T** development *aircraft navigation*



Gives position of aircraft instantly, automatically,
and with accuracy never before attained

TACAN (tactical air navigation) provides both distance and bearing information in a single "package" about the size of an ordinary shoe kit. This has never been done before!

By integration of functions, and miniaturization into one small unit, TACAN represents a giant stride in aircraft navigation equipment. Add extreme accuracy, and adaptability to varying installation conditions such as on shipboard or for mobile land equipment, and you know why. TACAN is described by military and civil aviation officials as one of the most significant advances in many years.

TACAN is the result of a series of development programs sponsored by the U. S. Navy and the U. S. Air Force at Federal Telecommunication Laboratories, a division of IT&T. It is another of the outstanding IT&T research and engineering "firsts," and major contributions to safer, more dependable flying.

A light, simple, comprehensive TACAN airborne unit can be made available for private flying.



INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CORPORATION
67 Broad Street, New York 4, N. Y.

LOW FAMILY FARES

a money-saving *Extra* on the

Northwest's *Extra Comfort* train!

Now it costs less than ever to see the exciting Northwest—and take the whole family! On the Vista-Dome North Coast Limited, Family Fares save you money in reclining coach seats or in Pullman rooms.



**Extra
comfort...
no extra
fare!**



4 Vista-Domes! Everywhere you look the scenery surrounds you—broad plains, pine forests, the Rockies rising up beside you, peaks soaring high above!



Extra Vacation Fun!
Travel this extra comfort way to Yellowstone, dude ranches, the Pacific Northwest or California. Enjoy an extra-fast, smooth ride, superb diner meals.

Send Now for "Northwest Adventure", a colorful free booklet. Write G. W. Rodine, 832 Northern Pacific Railway, St. Paul 1, Minn.



**VISTA-DOME
NORTH COAST LIMITED**

CHICAGO • TWIN CITIES • SPOKANE • PORTLAND • TACOMA • SEATTLE

LETTERS

Tribute to Einstein

Sir:

What a magnificent tribute to Einstein in your issue of May 2 . . . Amid the welter of myriad, too-definite theories of God abroad today, how serene and reverent were Einstein's beliefs in the awareness of the Great Spirit in the universe . . .

LUCRETIA E. HEMINGTON
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Why did you give twice as much space to Claire McCordell as to Albert Einstein? Surely the father of the Atomic Age deserves at least as much as a fashion designer.

ESTA K. LIEBESKIND
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Sir:

It was with considerable interest that I read of Father Robert Henle's complaint regarding "philosophizing scientists" [April 25]. It would appear that he believes (as do so many other theologians) only his church can provide answers to the eternal questions of life and purpose . . . Many men, such as the late Dr. Einstein . . . are perhaps better qualified to speculate about the existence of God and the nature of things than those indoctrinated in authoritarian creeds. A study of history reveals that science has pursued truth more diligently than religion . . .

DAVID P. ELMER
Boulder, Colo.

Sir:

. . . Only when a person contemplates the nature of the universe can he arrive at anything approaching truth. Dr. Einstein spent his life doing just that . . .

JAMES H. FARLEY
Columbus, Ohio

The Man on Formosa (Contd.)

Sir:

I congratulate you for your excellent April 18 article on Formosa . . . I hope, however, you will permit me to point out that the

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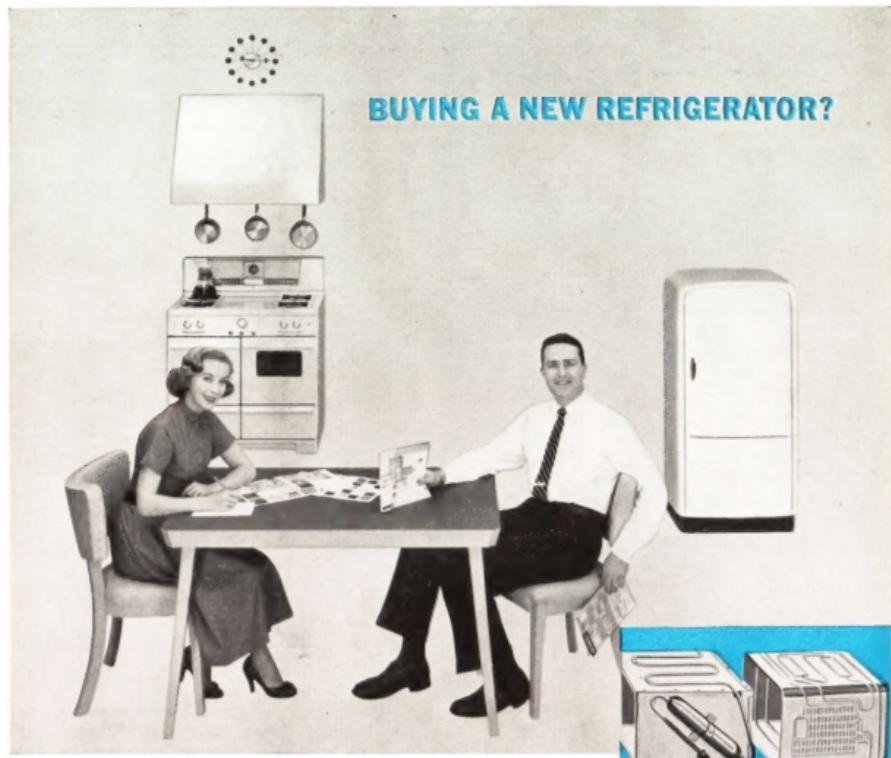
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May 16, 1955

Volume LXV
Number 20

TIME, MAY 16, 1955



BUYING A NEW REFRIGERATOR?

Modern refrigerators with **Western ROLL-BOND** freezers offer the greatest advance in refrigeration since the drip pan left the kitchen!

Seamless, tubeless, roll-bonded freezing units carry the refrigerant through channels *inside* single sheets of aluminum. Old-fashioned freezers with brazed external tubes waste too much electricity — give far less cooling per dollar. Western Roll-Bond freezing units put the coolant right in the freezer surface for the absolute maximum in freezing ability. Unlike old-fashioned brazed-tube units, no water from automatic defrosting can be trapped between the tubes and the freezer wall during the defrosting cycle of a Western Roll-Bond unit. Then, when the cold cycle starts, there can be no

freezing of this water to cause a costly separation of the tube from the wall. Check the freezing unit when you shop for a new refrigerator — ask the salesman if the unit is Western roll-bonded aluminum. If it is, you can be sure of receiving the same leakproof, trouble-free refrigeration already enjoyed by over 350,000 satisfied users of refrigerators containing roll-bonded evaporators.

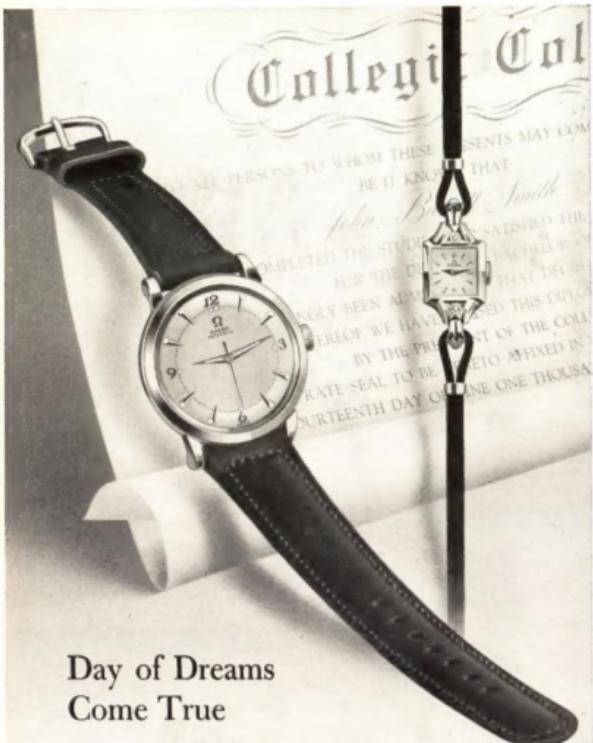
Western ROLL-BOND
Metals Division
OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION
EAST ALTON, ILLINOIS



Here's an example of the difference between old-fashioned freezers (left) and the smooth, easy to clean roll-bonded freezer (right) made by Western. The roll-bonded freezer is one continuous piece of metal curved to just the right shape. The refrigerant is carried inside the sheet and gives ideal cooling. The channel pattern can be laid out in the manner best suited to modern refrigeration design.



Cross sections through a roll-bonded sheet (right) and an outmoded brazed-tube freezer (left) show how roll-bonding puts the refrigerant right in the metal surface. There are no heat-wasting welds to destroy cooling efficiency. That way, electric bills are cut and you enjoy far better refrigeration.



Day of Dreams Come True

GRADUATION — that precious day, that magic moment . . . filled with high hopes and youthful dreams. And they're parents' dreams, too . . . the culmination of the efforts given over so many years.

How better to capture the priceless memory of this sweet-sad time of parting and beginning than to mark this treasured moment with the gift of an Omega Watch. For when you give an Omega you present the world's finest.

As official timepiece of the Olympic Games for the past 23 years, Omega is the only watch to receive the coveted Olympic Cross.



FOR HIM: 14K gold filled self-winding watch with sweep-second hand . . . \$110
FOR HER: 14K gold case, with 2 flawless diamonds . . . \$140

Both with 18K gold applied dial figures

Other fine Omega Watches from \$71.50 Federal tax included

Ω
OMEGA

THE WATCH THE WORLD HAS LEARNED TO TRUST

report on General MacArthur's "historic blunder" was inaccurate. In July 1950 I was the chief of the Chinese mission in Japan. I accompanied the general to Formosa. There was a heavy fog that day . . . Our President waited in his car. Suddenly, we came out of the clouds and landed. General MacArthur asked me to get off the plane first so that I could introduce him to our officials. Vice President Chen Cheng was standing beside the gangway when the general stepped down. The introduction was duly made and evidently fully understood by both. There were thousands of witnesses present to confirm that there was positively no embracing . . .

HO SHAI LAI

Lieutenant General, C.A.
Chief Representative
Chinese Delegation to the U.N.
New York City

¶ Other responsible Chinese officials and U.S. newsmen who witnessed MacArthur's arrival say TIME's anecdote was accurate.—ED.

Paintbrush & Sickle

Sir:

The news that Communist-loving Picasso's relations live unmolested in Fascist Spain [April 25] comes as a distinct shock. How long would a famous Fascist's relations live unmolested in Communist Russia?

RICHARD ABBOT

Hollywood

Confusion in the Everglades

Sir:

Re your April 25 Fisherman Nixon item: TIME went overboard on that 18-ft. alligator story. There aren't any 18-ft. alligators anywhere, anytime, in Florida. So good little Republican boys and traitorous little Democratic boys are in no danger of being swallowed . . .

WALTER P. FULLER

St. Petersburg, Fla.

¶ This one ticks like a clock and eats only vice-presidents.—ED.

Let George Do It

Sir:

Permit me to congratulate you on your April 25 article on Georgia's senior Senator, Walter S. George. He is a man who, with much courage and long service to his country, has achieved the status of statesman.

MIKE W. PRESTON JR.

Buena Vista, Ga.

Sin & Sweden (Contd.)

Sir:

Shocked almost beyond words, I have just finished reading your April 25 article "Sin & Sweden." Those horrid, lascivious Swedes!

LEONARD M. FRIEDMAN

Riverdale, N.Y.

Sir:

Your title should be "Sense & Sweden" . . .

MRS. M. P. CERVERA

Pasadena, Calif.

Sir:

Bully for the Swedes! . . .

R. C. R. BRASS

Rio de Janeiro

Sir:

During my almost seven years of tenure as Ambassador of Sweden, no article of such a vicious nature regarding my country has ever appeared in any responsible American newspaper or magazine . . . It is perhaps true that the number of extramarital births are



From the Far East—new ideas in Manhattan Sportswear

THE creative imagination found in the Far East has had a growing influence on American architecture, landscaping and home furnishings. Now *Manhattan* draws on the same fertile source as an inspiration for their new collection of Pagoda Prints, tailored of Mallinson Fabrics. While exuberant in color, they convey a serene impression that typifies

Oriental culture. The motifs are delicate, infinitely detailed—unlike any previously seen in sports attire. His *Manhattan* Pagoda Print rayon sport-shirt, \$5.00. (Matching swim trunks, \$5.00.) Her Lady *Manhattan* Pagoda Print shirt, \$5.00. The *Manhattan* Shirt Company, 444 Madison Avenue, New York.

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First it warms your heart...

(That Thunderbird Styling!)

Behind the wheel of the new Ford, *you* become a new man. For under your foot lies response so eager and alive, you almost believe it's clairvoyant! This is Ford's Trigger-Torque power . . . and it replies to your driving demands with split-second agility. There's safety in power like this . . . to whizz you out of traffic snarls . . . and to pass you ahead when passing is called for. Three new stout-hearted engines to choose from. And at least a score of other new engineering features. Reading about it is nowhere near the fun of driving the new Ford. So why not visit your dealer today?

It's amazing how just *looking* at the '55 Ford gives so many people that wonderful feeling. Why not? There's "Thunderbird" written in almost every line . . . from the hooded headlights to the flat rear deck. Inside, you'll see new exciting color harmonies in durable fabrics. All in all, there isn't a more *pleasing* car in sight.

Then it reads your mind...

(That Trigger-Torque Power!)



*Treat yourself to a Trigger-Torque
Test Drive in a new*

55 Ford

higher in Sweden than in the U.S.—although the perfected Swedish statistics may have something to do with the relatively high percentage. This percentage is not higher than in a number of other Western countries.

To complete the picture of Swedish morality in comparison with that of the U.S., may I point out that, relatively speaking, there are only one-half as many divorces. The same ratio seems to exist with regard to abortions. The laws with regard to legal abortions are almost identical in all Scandinavian countries and very similar to those existing in a number of the individual states of your country. No legal abortion may take place except on the medical advice of two responsible doctors.

Your correspondent's assertion that unmarried mothers are heroines in Sweden is pure nonsense. What is true, however, is that Swedish society is endeavoring to prevent children from suffering from a misstep or misfortune of their mothers. The responsibilities, financially or otherwise, of fathers of illegitimate children are enforced both by legislation and public opinion. This may, however, not be the case in regard to the quotation extracted from a 19-year-old boy who evidently belongs to the category that breeds juvenile delinquents. Juvenile delinquency is perhaps also one of the elements of the sphere of public morality. The Swedish authorities and parents seem in this field to have a somewhat smaller problem to deal with than do their American counterparts.

ERIK BOHMAN
Ambassador of Sweden
Embassy of Sweden
Washington, D.C.

Sir:
... Your boy is going to have nothing but trouble in Europe, and, offhand, I can't think of a place you can send him which will be free enough from the horrors of sex for one of such tender sensibilities. You might try sending him to Philadelphia ...

ROBERT W. BLAIR, M.D.
Hollywood

Sir:
Your article may shock Americans, naive and idealistic as they are, but most of your European readers will, I am sure, wonder why you bothered to print it. I don't doubt that Sweden will have Joe David Brown to thank for an unusually large influx of American tourists this coming summer.

K. J. KRUSE
Oslo, Norway

Sir:
Many thanks for your stimulating article; our business has doubled because of it.

DAVID T. OWSLEY
Manager
See Sweden First Club
Palo Alto, Calif.

SIR:
THE UNDERSIGNED PROTESTS AGAINST THE WAY IN WHICH TIME'S CORRESPONDENT UNDER CLOAK OF INTERVIEW WITH ME PUBLISHED MISUNDERSTOOD REPORT OF DILATE AT PRIVATE PARTY. NOTHING COULD BE SIMPLER THAN REFUTING THE STATEMENTS MADE. THESE, HOWEVER, ARE OF SUCH A NATURE AS TO FALL FROM THEIR VERY ABSURDITY.

ELISE OTTESEN-JENSEN
STOCKHOLM

Sir:
... The maidenly squeals of the U.S. regarding Sweden's sex habits are most unbecoming. In a land where that national substitute for royalty—The Hollywood Crowd—has made a game of sex and a mockery of marriage; in a land where the vitality, or



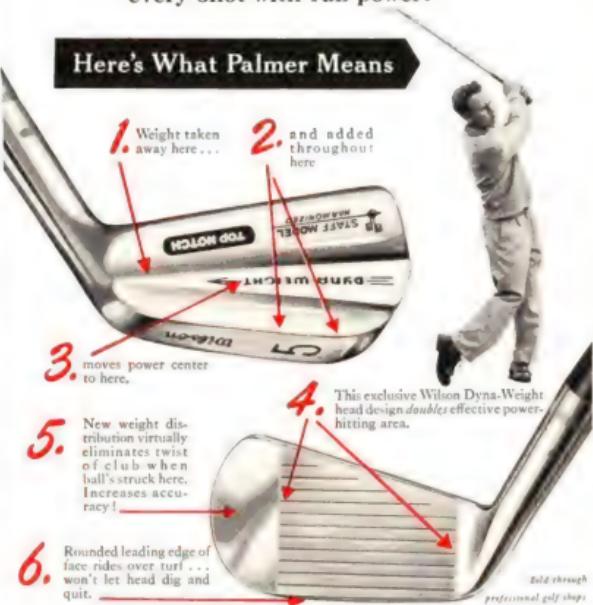
Arnold Palmer*

National Amateur Champion, says—

“Wilson Dyna-Weight Irons

double your chances of hitting
every shot with full power!!

Here's What Palmer Means



PLUS—The great new Wilson Rocket Shaft by True Temper generates extra power "kick" near head—provides sensitive "feel" in your hands as you stroke the ball. Wide range of shafts.

*Member of Wilson Advisory Staff

Wilson

... world's largest manufacturer
of sports equipment

WILSON SPORTING GOODS CO., CHICAGO • Branch offices in New York, San Francisco and 26 other
principal cities. (A subsidiary of Wilson & Co., Inc.)

NATIONAL AIRLINES is best for your business, too!



Try this approach to MORE PROFITS

The realistic way to better your business is to let National Airlines handle your air transportation problems.

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AIRLINE OF THE STARS

GALLAGH
SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES
SAN DIEGO



...via interchange, American & Delta - C&S Air Lines

...via interchange, Capital Airlines

much of it, which made this country powerful has trickled down two generations to find itself running cloudily through the veins of foolish old men like Tommy Manville and foolish young punks like Minot Jelke; where 22-year-old boys slip cyanide into their parents' champagne, where middle-aged mothers and grandmothers moon like adolescents over a toothy piano player, in a land where sex has become so naughty-fied that its outflow has been redirected to the channel of physical violence; where nice girls are taught early that it is legal to tease but evil to please... it might be more discreet to observe a modicum of respect for the pragmatic, clearheaded and honest Swedes. It might also be revealing to compare their and our records in the above-mentioned areas of crime. For when you come right down to it, we've made a dreadful botch of sex right here at home.

(MRS.) BEATRICE SISK
(Irate housewife and mother)
Hartford, Conn.

The Church & Margaret

Sir:

It is kind of Jesuit Stowe to be concerned about the affairs of Princess Margaret and the Church of England (April 18 Letters column), though I don't recall any record of Jesus displaying such questionable taste as jeering at any church's problems...

V. R. DEBORDE

Omaha

Sir:

Angeleans will not be greatly abashed by Father Stowe's joshing of our "anomalous situation." He seems to accuse the Queen of England and the Archbishop of Canterbury of merciful intentions toward Princess Margaret... Nevertheless, we do not consider mercy a crime but rather an obedience to a law which Christ considered took precedence over most others. Perhaps mercy does lead to "logical absurdities" - God's mercy to us is not logical. How can God at the same time be utterly just and still merciful? It isn't logical; it just happens to be true.

Nor will we or many others be much impressed by his note that "the English Church of 1533 tended to uphold the laws of God a little more briskly." Judgment is brisk indeed when only bachelors may determine and administer the marriage laws of God!...

(THE REV.) HUGH McCANDLESS
Church of the Epiphany
New York City

The Salk Story

Sir:

Detracting nothing from honors rightfully deserved by Dr. Salk (April 25), how about thanks to the little guys with sore left arms and their predecessors, "the stuck-west-ends," without whose help the great doctor might not have succeeded so well and so fast.

BEULAH TEMPLE WILD

Omaha

Confidentially It Sphinx

Sir:

So two priests have undertaken the mammoth task of bringing the musty treasures of the Vatican here (April 25). Isn't most of the useful, worthwhile knowledge of the past fairly well represented in libraries throughout our country now? How many people do you think will find a burning interest in a medieval monk's "musical notation," or even in the 4th century *Codex Vaticanus*? If there is such value in antiquity, why not transport the Sphinxes pebble by pebble (or at least an Egyptian pyramid) and set it up in some suitable bare spot?...

Houston

N. L. SYKLES

A New England Mutual Agent answers some questions about

planning life insurance to get more for your money



OFF TO A MEETING of the "Million Dollar Round Table", (a national organization of top life underwriters of which he is immediate past chairman) goes New England Mutual agent G. Nolan Bearden, of Beverly Hills, California. Meetings like this serve to keep our agents abreast of the latest developments in life insurance. Are you keeping your life insurance up-to-date? One of the more than 1300 New England Mutual agents will be glad to talk with you about it.

Just what do you mean by "planning" life insurance?

"Properly speaking, you buy life insurance policies to carry out a plan to improve your financial position. The agent works out the plan. If it looks good to you, you then invest in the policies to make it work."

Suppose I feel I can't spend the money?

"You don't 'spend' money on a well planned life insurance program. You send it ahead to meet future needs. In fact, there's no reason to put money into life insurance until you're convinced it'll do more for you *there* than in your pocket."

You mean more for my family when I die, don't you?

"There's more to it than that. The main reason for planning a program is to be sure the needs of all concerned are going to be met no matter what happens. For instance, once you have provided for the future, you can safely use more of your current income for present enjoyment. And, when it comes time to retire, you can use the bulk of your insurance to provide monthly income. The change provision in our New England Mutual policies enables us to set up such a plan on an economical basis — one of the advantages in our liberal contract."

But what if I haven't enough money now to set up an adequate program?

"You'll be surprised how much can be accomplished with a few dollars from current earnings. And generous dividends beginning at the end of the first year can be used to reduce your premiums. A New England Mutual agent will be glad to draw up a plan specifically in terms of your present resources to meet your basic needs. Then he can show you how our liberal policies will give you the most for your life insurance dollar."

The **NEW ENGLAND** **MUTUAL**



Life Insurance Company of Boston

THE COMPANY THAT FOUNDED MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE IN AMERICA—1835



there are more things
in heaven and earth, Horatio

In this streamlined, jet-powered, atomic world, more is going on than was ever dreamed of in the philosophy of Horatio Alger. Nowadays it takes training and education to get to the top of the ladder. The self-made heroes of Alger's *Work and Win, Strive and Succeed* might find the going rough.

Helping your child to get a good start in life is our most important concern at Rand McNally. Not only in the fine maps we produce for America's schools and colleges, but also in our stimulating books for children, in our accurate and authoritative textbooks, and in the worth-while nonfiction we publish for more mature reading. In this complicated world we live in today, Rand McNally feels that no youngster can have too good an education.

RAND McNALLY



DAYTONA BEACH. Chrysler Corporation cars sweep first and second places in National Stock car races. Chrysler "300" (top picture) breaks record in "Flying Mile" (127.58 mph) and 160-mile Grand National (92.05 mph). DeSoto (below) speeds to first place over all cars in its displacement class (112.29 mph).

This, Too, Is THE FORWARD LOOK

Far more than a model year slogan, THE FORWARD LOOK is an aggressive and dynamic *altitude* that characterizes all Chrysler Corporation activity. In motor cars, its thesis is: To make cars demonstrably better than anyone else.

One part of THE FORWARD LOOK is the *finest engines* America has yet produced. Of America's passenger-car manufacturers only Chrysler Corporation harnesses the extra power and efficiency of the hemispherical combustion chamber used in modern aircraft. It is not surprising that these engines break speed and endurance records—such as those shown above and the amazing records of the Dodge at Utah's Salt Flats.

In every Chrysler Corporation car you can be sure you are getting the finest engine of its class. Taxi owners show an overwhelming preference for Plymouths for that reason. You will probably never convert the extra power into high speed, but you *will* find it reflected in your control and safety when you drive a Chrysler Corporation car. America's motorists have shown decisively that they like THE FORWARD LOOK in automobiles. Because of great acceptance of these cars, THE FORWARD LOOK is going full speed ahead . . . with extensive new plants and facilities, with ideas and designs and, most of all, with a determination to bring you even greater advances in the future!



CHRYSLER CORPORATION

PLYMOUTH • DODGE • DESOTO • CHRYSLER • IMPERIAL

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They thought the Parson

WHEN that most famous of all early American book sellers—Parson Mason L. Weems—took his seat by the family fire, it was far more than a sales call. It was a hugely welcome event.

For the good Parson not only had fascinating goods to sell—including his own "Life Of George Washington"—but he himself was a fascinating character with a fund of entertaining and illuminating information on a whole raft of subjects.

Easy to understand, then, why the folks along the highways and byways of our newly united states gave him such a warm welcome. And why, through making himself so important to them, he was able to make his merchandise so important to them and to their neighbors.

* * *

Offhand, you might regretfully think that those days are gone forever. You might venture to say that the good, old-fashioned salesmanship—which enhanced your product's virtues with an atmosphere of friendship and warmth and trust—has been completely replaced by mass distribution and impersonal mass selling.

But not in our book.

For we still keep wending our way into our readers'

hearts and minds even though we've boomed to 4,000,000 circulation, ABC.

Because, people read Better Homes and Gardens not for mere entertainment, but for the sound, practical purpose of finding how to lead richer, fuller family lives.

They get exactly what they're looking for, as page after page shows them what to do, how to do it, and what to buy to do it with. The *natural* result is that they explore advertising pages to know *whose* to buy, under the warm atmosphere of this Friend of the Family.

It is also a natural result that they lend copies to relatives and friends, so that millions of copies do double and triple duty in neighborhoods throughout the land.

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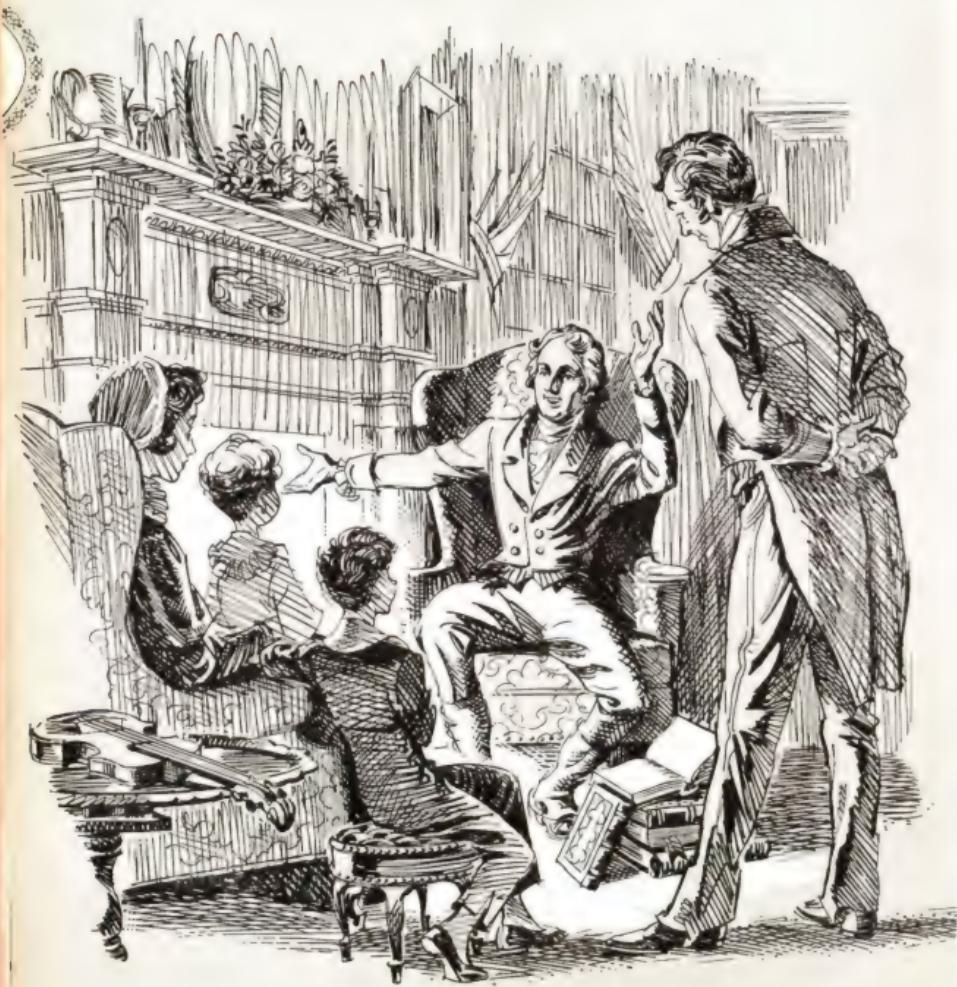
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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENCY

The Cliff Dweller

The swirl of world events that sweeps around the President of the U.S. seemed last week to be moving with even more speed and spread than usual. The President has an expression for the kind of week it was: he said that it kept him leaping "from cliff to cliff."

"Prison Has No Fears." One day Dwight Eisenhower, who had accepted the unconditional surrender of Germany exactly ten years earlier, signed an order ending the U.S. occupation and recognizing full sovereignty for the West German Federal Republic. He welcomed home Admiral Arthur Radford and Assistant Secretary of State Walter Robertson, who reported to him on the chances for peace or war in Asia. And he bade Godspeed to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, who flew off to Europe in the hope of promoting peace there.

On Capitol Hill, the House tried to scuttle his plan for U.S. agriculture and the Senate gave support to his plan for world trade. He called in congressional leaders of both parties to talk about trade and aid and agriculture and poliomyelitis. To a Senator who warned him that there was political dynamite in the Salk-vaccine furor, the President replied that he had given the problem the most serious study and was proceeding as he thought best. "After all," he said, "when you've held this job as long as I have, prison has no fears for you."

After 27 months in office, the swirl that once outraged General Eisenhower's soldierly sense of procedure no longer seemed to bother him. At times, he said, it is difficult to keep in touch with the nation's thinking. "There are a number of things wrong with Washington," he philosophized. "One of them is that everyone has been too long away from home."

"But We Do." At his press conference he tried earnestly to answer all questions. One was a very personal question about his wife's health. His careful reply: "I would say that her general health for the past two years has probably been better than normal, if we go back for a period of the last ten years. She did have a very serious virus a good many weeks ago, and it seemed impossible for her to throw it off. She also has an allergy to some of these drugs that some of the rest of us can take without any great difficulty, and it has been a real problem for the doctors



THAILAND'S PHIBUN SONGGRAM & WIFE AT THE WHITE HOUSE
Also talk of peace and war, trade and aid, politics and polio.

International

to bring her back to her accustomed state of health. Now that is the situation. She is, of course, not as robust and strong as some people, but she is a good healthy person. I think, in the general meaning of that word."

While he treated such personal questions as serious, he was ready with a barb when a reporter asked him what he thought about Department of Agriculture officials who reportedly were urging hard-pressed small farmers to sell out to big dealers. He said he did not believe that any government official was seriously urging such a course, and added: "Someone who thought they were on a friendly basis might say, 'Well, you are not doing too well here. Why don't you sell out?' And you might say that to me—or I might say that to you—but I wouldn't." The newsmen's laughter drowned out the President's own.

To meet the demands of his busy schedule, President Eisenhower rose at 6:15 every morning, was at his desk by 7:30 most mornings. He took time to stand in for his convalescent wife at an American Hearing Society presentation and at a Congressional Club luncheon. One day he went over to Constitution Hall to expound for the U.S. Chamber of Commerce his philosophy of individual

initiative: "We still believe that, in the aggregate, the initiative of the individual, his aspirations and his hope of bettering himself and his family—his ambitions—if directed equally toward the common good as toward his own betterment will produce the greatest good for all of us." Although there is talk about a greater need for governmental relationships with individuals and with business, said the President, the U.S. must never surrender the vital principle "of living by our own initiative and our individual freedoms to develop ourselves physically, intellectually and spiritually."

He also had time for state visitors and for golf. To Thailand's Prime Minister Phibun Songram he presented the Legion of Merit, degree of Chief Commander (for sending a regimental combat team from the Royal Thai Army to assist in the Korean fighting). When the Premier bowed low and placed the tops of his fingers together before his chest, the traditional Asian "joining of palms" to express respect and appreciation, John Foster Dulles whispered to the President: "They don't shake hands in Thailand." Said Ike: "I know, I know. But we do." He gave Phibun a hearty handshake, then took him out to Burning Tree and beat him in a game of golf.

WORLD TRADE Compromise Victory

In handling the House-passed foreign-trade bill, Senators did nearly all their bargaining in the Finance Committee and reached an escape-clause compromise (TIME, May 9) that was acceptable both to reciprocal-traders and to all but the most rabid protectionists. When the bill got to the floor, it had the support of the most influential Senators of both parties. Against such strength, the opposition collapsed. Last week the Senate passed the trade bill, 75 to 13.

Other Senate action:

¶ The Public Works Committee voted 8 to 4 to shelf President Eisenhower's highway-construction program. The committee then generally approved a substitute bill written by Tennessee's Democratic Senator Albert Gore. Where the Administration had proposed financing through a special bond issue, the Gore bill called for the highway program to be paid for out of regular appropriations.

¶ The Senate passed and sent to a conference committee a \$1.27 million Interior Department appropriations bill. The Administration had requested \$1.13 million.

¶ The Senate unanimously passed and sent to the House a bill to give former Presidents a \$22,500 annual pension, plus special office space, a secretarial staff and free mailing privileges. Their widows would get \$10,000 a year.

THE CONGRESS Political Peanuts

For nearly two months in the House cloakrooms and corridors, the word had been quietly circulated: 90% is worth \$1.25. What it meant was that if Northern big-city Democrats would vote for rigid 90% parity farm supports, then the Democrats of the agricultural South would look kindly on labor demands for a \$1.25 minimum wage law. The groundwork for the vote trade had been carefully laid, e.g., some 57,000 copies of pro-90% statements by C.I.O. President Walter Reuther and A.F.L. Leader George Meany had been sent out under the franks of Democratic members of the House Agriculture Committee. But when the high-parity bill reached the House floor last week, the farm-labor merger very nearly fell apart. And it was all because of the lowly peanut.

Philadelphia's Democratic Representative William Green sent up a long amendment that proposed, in a nutshell, to exclude peanuts from the list of "basic" farm commodities—wheat, corn, tobacco, rice, cotton—that would receive 90% parity. The Democratic leadership paid little attention to Green's move; similar amendments had been easily defeated in the past.

But the leaders failed to realize that

¶ There are three: Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, Mrs. Calvin Coolidge and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt (who said she would not accept a pension).



Walter Danan

DEMOCRAT MULTER
Twelve for a dime.

candy manufacturers, hurt by the high price of the peanuts they use in their products, had done an effective job of lobbying. Said Congressman Green, who has some candymakers in his district: "A peanut candy bar sells for a nickel. If peanut prices were at a reasonable level, more peanuts could be put in the bar."

The Costly Seed. Texas Democrat Robert Poage, a peanut supporter, tried to put the blame on the candymakers. Waving a peanut bar over his head, Poage cried: "Mr. Chairman, here is a candy bar I just purchased within the last five minutes. This is the only peanut bar you can buy in the cloakroom. This peanut bar weighs, according to its wrapper, one and



DEMOCRAT ANFUZO
\$1.25 for 90%.

one-eighth ounce. You can make more than 14 bars out of one pound of peanuts, if you made them all out of peanuts." Poage slowly unwrapped the bar, continued darkly: "As a matter of fact, it has not got very many peanuts in it. Look inside." He broke the bar in half, held the pieces aloft, and shouted in outraged tones: "It has peanuts all over the outside, but on the inside nothing but corn syrup." Poage's conclusion: the candy manufacturers, by thus fooling their customers, were making profits of some 800%.

For more than three hours, the House resounded with arguments about peanuts. Illinois Republican Charles Vursell charged that the peanut advocates were trying to "deny the children of America the amount of peanuts they want to eat." Georgia's Representative Elijah ("Tic") Forrester snapped back: "The truth of the matter is that the children of the country today are getting more candy and more luxuries than ever before." Boston Democrat Thomas P. O'Neill said that peanuts have "no more right to be called [a basic crop] than cranberries or carnations." Replied Tic Forrester: "If the peanut program in this country is not basic, there is not one thing in this country that is basic." When Texas Democrat Omar Burleson pleaded for the peanut, he left hardly a dry eye in the House. To understand the situation, moaned Burleson, "you would truly have to know the story from the time a costly peanut seed was placed in the ground until it was finally consumed by a school child in Chicago."

That Little Bag. The more talk there was of peanuts, the more northern big-city Democrats began to come unstuck from the 90%-for-\$1.25 deal. Brooklyn Democrat Abraham Multer found himself right alongside Brooklyn Republican Francis Dorn in bewailing the high price of peanuts at Ebbets Field: "There are just about twelve peanuts in that little peanut bag for which you pay 10¢." Georgia's Forrester replied: "I thought we had come to an understanding with you Brooklyn people that you would pay us 10¢ a bag for peanuts and we would continue to pay \$75 for a \$1.25 suit of clothes." Cried Multer: "No, no! I would not let you do that . . . I will get you a \$75 suit for less than \$75."

On a test vote, the House went 186 to 150 against peanut supports.

Republicans were delighted; the Democratic leadership was in despair. If Congressman Green's peanut amendment stayed in the bill, it meant the defeat of 90% parity. Reason: Democrats from such states as Virginia and Georgia would not vote for a farm bill that slighted the peanut. To gain time, Speaker Sam Rayburn hastily recessed the House.

The Difference. Overnight activity was furious. Agriculture Committee Chairman Harold Cooley sent word to the New York City delegation that if the farm bill failed there was no chance of a \$1.25 minimum wage law. Democratic

Whip Carl Albert made the rounds with the same message. Sam Rayburn began collecting political IOU's. Telegrams from labor leaders poured in, urging Representatives to support peanuts. The C.I.O.-P.A.C. rushed in its crack legislative liaison man, Bob Oliver, to work the House corridors.

By the next morning, the Democratic household was again in order. Abraham Multer, who on the previous day had been indignant about high peanut prices, decided that he no longer felt so strongly on the subject. A change of heart was admitted by Brooklyn Democrat Victor Anfuso who, although a member of the Agriculture Committee, had said at one point in the debate: "Frankly, I couldn't tell the difference between buckwheat and cottonseed, or between cornstarch and non-fat milk powder." What Anfuso could tell the difference between was \$1.25 and something less.

Finally Sam Rayburn took the floor. His speech was short and simple: the peanut amendment must be killed. It was, by a vote of 215 to 193.

When it came time for the vote on final passage of the parity bill, Republican Leader Joe Martin demanded a roll call. The vote was close; at one point it appeared that the bill had been defeated. After the roll call, there was a long delay, while Democrats switched their votes, some from nay to aye, some from nay to present. Martin, annoyed at the procedure, demanded: "What's the stalling for?" Speaker Rayburn gently replied that there had been no unnecessary delay. Then he carefully studied the Democratic side to make certain he had no more converts there. The results were announced—the bill passed, 266 to 201. After the liveliest political fight of the 84th Congress, the farm bill was sent to the Senate, where it has only an outside chance of passage—with or without peanuts.

TAXES

Priorities

Almost everybody agrees that taxes should be cut next year. Almost nobody agrees on what taxes should be cut first. This week the Research and Policy Committee of the Committee for Economic Development presented some ideas. The main C.E.D. recommendation: top priority should be given to individual income tax cuts, with relatively greater percentage reductions in the top brackets.

About 3% of U.S. taxpayers earn \$10,000 or more a year. Yet this small slice of the tax economy carries 36% of the nation's income-tax burden (see chart). Some high-salaried executives, C.E.D. suggests, have lost incentive because "what is left after taxes is not worth the effort." The C.E.D. thinks that "high rates of taxes make it more difficult for the individual to accumulate funds for investment, thus penalizing small business, [which] ordinarily can make use of outside financing only at excessive cost . . . The objective of this type of reduction would be to

stimulate investment in a desirable manner by a reduction of tax rates at income levels where individuals can afford the risk of losses that accompany uncertain undertakings."

Among other recommendations:

¶ Reduce the corporate income tax from 52% (it is scheduled to go down to 47% next April). Noting that the current rate was adopted to finance the Korean war and twice extended, C.E.D. maintains it "should not be allowed to become embedded in the tax structure."

¶ Lower taxes on corporate income from foreign sources in order to encourage U.S. investments abroad.

¶ End the tax on intercorporate dividends

43.7 Millions of Taxpayers



Chart by R. M. Chapin, Jr.

and the penalty on consolidated returns for closely affiliated corporations.

¶ Permit actors, authors and others with widely fluctuating incomes to calculate taxes on a five-year average income.

Reversing a Trend

In 1929, the U.S. Government took 35¢ of the taxpayer's dollar, while 65¢ went to states and local governments. Then a quarter of a century of centralization, high spending and war shifted the balance. By 1953 the pie was cut 75¢ for the Federal Government, 25¢ for the states and local governments. In 1955 the trend is being reversed. The current estimate is 71¢ to 29¢.

By cutting back and holding down

federal taxes and expenditures, the Eisenhower Administration has sliced off a slightly smaller cut of the tax pie for the Federal Government. Last week, as state legislatures were completing their 1955 sessions, it was clear that the states are reaching out for a bigger and bigger slice. Said Chicago's Frank Bane, executive director of the Council of State Governments for the past 17 years: "In raising state taxes, there is a more extensive and more concerted drive this year—with more results. The increase this year will be almost twice as extensive and almost twice as much as the increase in any year of my collection."

Refueling the Gas. The upward trend is noticeable all across the nation. Governors of twelve states proposed new taxes this year, and the governors of 29 called for increases in present levies. In New York, personal income taxes were increased 11% by Democratic Governor Averell Harriman's administration. In Iowa, under Republican Governor Leo Hoegh, the legislature adopted a whole range of tax increases (in sales, use, income and gasoline levies), adding up to an 8% boost. Nevada became the 32nd state to levy a general sales and use tax (2%); Washington pushed its state sales tax up to the highest in the U.S. (3.3%); Idaho decided to begin deducting state income tax from paychecks. Gasoline taxes, levied by all 48 states, are going up from an average of 5.6¢ a gallon to 5.9¢. The total state tax take for fiscal 1956, assuming a continued strong economy, will soar well over \$12 billion. That will represent an increase of more than 275% since 1945.

For years, pressure for higher state and local government expenditures has been building up, particularly in demands for schools, roads and mental hospitals.

Redistributing the Power. In expanding state income, sales and excise taxes to fill such needs, state governments have moved far beyond their traditional field of property taxes. In some states the trend has reached down to the local governments, with the result that the residents of some cities, e.g., St. Louis and Louisville, are now paying three income taxes—federal, state and local. The Eisenhower Administration has made fitful starts, but has had no success, in an effort to draw clear lines between the tax fields that should be harvested by federal, state and local governments.

While increasing state and local taxes are hard on the taxpayer, the 1955 shift of emphasis tends to bring government closer to the governed. It is a fact that revenue and expenditure figures often measure the power of government. Throughout the growth of the New Deal, when new federal projects and jobs were pouring out of Washington, the power of the state and local governments dwindled while that of the federal bureaucracy grew. In 1955, along with their taxes and their expenditures, the relative power and importance of state and local governments are rising.



MANNEQUINS IN BRICK HOUSE . . .



AT MOMENT OF HEAT AND LIGHT



AS HOUSE DISINTEGRATES



REHEARSAL

THE soldier often feels a strange disappointment when he sees his first battlefield. A barn still stands with cattle waiting to be fed; a tree is green and straight against the sky; hollyhocks are in bloom. Later he realizes what has happened to the people.

It was like that last week when reporters first visited the village on Yucca Flat built to test the effect of an atomic blast. The reporters, who had waited 13 days for the explosion and another day to see what had happened, were primed to be shocked. They had seen the fireball dwarf the tiny village on the desert (three houses can be seen in the lower right corner of the picture above), watched a train of dust follow the shock wave across the desert, felt its punch eight miles away.

But when they arrived at the village, they first noticed what had survived. A reinforced cinder-block house and another made of precast concrete slabs still stood, less than a mile from the blast. One 150-ft. guyed radio tower was erect. A 15,400-gal. tank of liquefied petroleum gas was intact; only its handrail was bent. Shelves of grocery seemed unharmed. A power substation was 95% operable. The telephone system showed little damage. The blast had blown out tires that had been started by the searing heat of the explosion. Underground gas lines to houses less than a mile from ground zero were undamaged. And the Atomic Energy Commission could report: "Out of the ten houses included in the test, the condition of seven was such that they could be made habitable for emergency occupancy."



Atomic Bomb



FRAME HOUSE 4,700 FEET FROM EXPLOSION ...



BEGINS TO BURN ...



... AND EXPLODES IN SHOCK WAVE

FOR DISASTER

by shoring and repairs." Most radios in the houses ran, and not a TV picture tube was found broken.

But then reporters realized that if real people instead of mannequins had inhabited the village, only a few would have survived. Inside the standing houses, venetian blinds had been tossed around like bundles of spears, furniture hurled in grotesque stacks, cloth torn and seared. A refrigerator had exploded from the change in air pressure. Two of three steel industrial buildings were ruined. A doorknob had been torn from a door and cast half through a wall, so that there was a doorknob where there was no door. Each of two typical American houses, one brick, one wood, was a pile of rubble and jackstraws. A mannequin still sat at a kitchen table in another house, but her wig had been stripped off; it was found in the remains of the refrigerator; another dummy was skewered with jagged glass. Cars were smashed as if a monster fist had crashed down on the roof; one hood had flown up and stood gaping open with a frozen look of surprise.

Harold L. Goodwin, test operations director of the Federal Civil Defense Administration, said that anyone within one mile of the blast would have been killed by radiation or flying debris. A few people in deep bomb-shelters might have survived, but even two miles from the blast injuries would have been serious and few would have escaped.

And the device at Yucca Flat was a small one. An H-bomb tested in the Pacific was 500 times more powerful.

POLITICAL NOTES

Two by Two

To Washington last week went the chief executives of 45 states,⁹ for Eisenhower Administration briefings on domestic and foreign affairs. Invited to the conference by the President, the governors—25 Democrats, 20 Republicans—studiously considered state, national and international problems. But their attention kept wandering to a subject that weighed heavily upon governors of both parties visiting Washington: politics. As a result, the conference became a two-ring political circus featuring a two-headed Democratic donkey and a similarly afflicted Republican elephant.

A Change of Name? The extra head on the donkey put in a somewhat embar-

The Democratic split became plainer when attention focused on Texas' tall (6 ft. 2 in.) Governor Allan Shivers. Less than three weeks earlier, Stephen Mitchell, Butler's predecessor as Democratic national chairman, had said that Shivers and certain other Democrats who supported Dwight Eisenhower in 1952—specifically South Carolina's James F. Byrnes and Louisiana's Robert F. Kennedy—should be kept out of the 1956 Democratic National Convention. In Washington last week, Shivers announced that he wanted to have words with National Chairman Butler, and muttered: "I want to know whether he's going to run this loyalty business or whether Mitchell is going to run it. I want to know whether it will be the chairman or the former chairman, and whether there will be two sets of rules."

One morning, after the Democratic governors breakfasted with their party's congressional leaders as guests of Speaker Sam Rayburn in the House dining room, Shivers and Butler huddled between the steam tables in the serving kitchen. When they emerged, red-faced from external and internal heat, Chairman Butler said: "The groundwork has been laid for unity and strength in the Democratic Party in Texas. If the Democratic Party is realistic enough to look for converts to the party . . . it generally will have to be realistic enough to take back the penitents."

Although this represented Paul Butler's first sharp departure from the line of former Chairman Mitchell, he was still out of tune with Allan Shivers. When Shivers was asked whether he could support Stevenson in 1956, the Texan showed that he was anything but penitent. Stevenson, he said, would have to make "considerable changes." What changes? "Oh," said Shivers, "he'd probably have to change his name."

The Monkey's Paw. Some Republicans chortled at this Democratic show, but their two-headed elephant put on just as spectacular an exhibition in the other ring. Not long after Indiana's Governor George North Craig arrived for the conference, he handed out a statement pouring scorn all over his old Indiana rival, U.S. Senator William Ezra Jenner. Craig's specific target: a speech Jenner had made attacking the Eisenhower Administration's Asia policy and charging that "hidden appeasers" in the Administration were plotting a surrender to Communism in Asia.

Said Craig: "I am bitterly disappointed that this Senator should represent the state of Indiana . . . Were he more conscious of the true attitude of the people of his own state, he would know that they are united behind the President's foreign policy of patience, firmness and friendliness, which has brought us closer to peace at any time since World War II. By any measure, Senator Jenner is a Johnny-come-lately to the field of self-styled experts on foreign affairs. An examination of his voting record will reveal that he has voted consistently

against necessary preparedness programs and against international cooperation with other nations. In view of his past performances, the spectacle of Senator Jenner second-guessing President Eisenhower is not unlike an elementary pupil second-guessing Einstein. There is a faction of the Republican Party that will be against the President under any and all circumstances. Fortunately, their number grows smaller day by day. In the eyes of this group, the Eisenhower policies are wrong, even though they have brought the onrush of Communism to a standstill and appear to assure peace."

From Jenner there was a prompt answer in the same tone: "I am profoundly shocked that a governor of the sovereign state of Indiana would issue a statement on foreign policy obviously dictated by



Associated Press
GOVERNOR LAUSCHE
Out of the tent.

rassed appearance in connection with a Democratic strategy conference scheduled by National Chairman Paul Butler immediately after the governors' conference. When the Eisenhower-arranged meeting was over, Ohio's independent Governor Frank Lausche promptly headed for Columbus, leaving behind a sharp rejection of Butler's invitation to the Democratic session. Said Lausche: "I do not contemplate joining a political meeting to figure out ways and means of defeating the man who has just been my host." The same afternoon, Lausche had an angry answer from New York's Governor Averell Harriman. Snapped Democrat Harriman: "I totally and utterly disagree with Mr. Lausche. We are here as governors, and not as guests of anyone."

⁹ Missing: Colorado Democrat Ed Johnson and Oregon Republican Paul L. Patterson, who begged off because their legislatures were about to adjourn, and Florida Democrat LeRoy Collins, who canceled his trip because of the death of Florida Chief Justice John E. Mathews.



Associated Press
GOVERNOR HARRIMAN
Into the fray.

the palace guard who are seeking to control the Republican Party, as they have dominated the Democratic Party for years. I am not surprised that the power-seekers, who want to make President Eisenhower a captive, would try to use Governor Craig as the great mouthpiece, but I am deeply disturbed that they have succeeded . . . Governor Craig has served as the monkey's paw for the palace guard. He has no background in foreign policy. He is in over his head. I do not mind Governor Craig's being a monkey in Indiana. The people of Indiana know him. But I do mind his being made a monkey of in Washington . . . This is the call to battle. If good Americans stand firm, we can at last win the fight to drive from our Government the men who are secretly working to tie us into a collectivist One World more friendly to Communism than to the United States."

Then the two-headed donkey and the two-headed elephant lumbered out of the tent.

THE LAW

Tapping and Bugging

Two months ago Manhattan police raided an East Side apartment and found the elaborate nerve center of a private wiretap syndicate. The tappers, hooked into the telephone company's underground cables, could eavesdrop on any conversation over six Manhattan exchanges. Among the telephones known to have been monitored were those of the E. R. Squibb & Sons pharmaceutical firm, the Knoedler art gallery and ex-Ecuadorian Ann Corio.

Following the raid, police arrested an electrician and two telephone-company technicians. They were not the top men of the tap business, but from them the trail led to a well-known private eye. Last week John G. ("Steve") Broady, 51, was indicted on 14 counts of wiretapping and related offenses.

Other news about eavesdropping: California, along with all the other states but four (Illinois, Texas, North Carolina, Maryland), has allowed judges to admit evidence obtained by illegal methods. Last fortnight the California Supreme Court reversed that. It ruled that, since the rights of a boozie were infringed when police broke into his home to plant "bugs" (microphones), the bug evidence should not be used against him. U.S. law prohibits use of wiretap evidence in federal courts, and Attorney General Herbert Brownell has asked Congress for wiretap authority. Last week a House Judiciary subcommittee considering the matter got a demonstration of wiretap equipment from an expert. Among the expert's eavesdropping gadgets: a combination bug and tap that records room conversations when the telephone receiver is down and telephone conversations when it is up. Said the expert: "If you want to speak in privacy, go to a phone directly behind a neon sign. The sign operates like a transformer, and all they'll get will be a roar on their recorder."

THE ADMINISTRATION

Key Man

"The key to success" of the foreign-aid program, wrote Dwight Eisenhower to his Secretary of State last month, would be the man picked to head the State Department's new International Cooperation Administration, which would take over most of the work of Harold Stassen's Foreign Operations Administration. Having no man in mind, John Foster Dulles turned over the search for the policy-making executive to his Under Secretary, Herbert Hoover Jr., and five days later headed north for a Duck Island vacation.

Under Secretary Hoover did not have to look far: his candidate was already in Washington serving as executive director of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch (the Hoover Commission), whose chairman happens to be the Under Secretary's father. One morning, just before a Cabinet meeting, ex-Presi-

dent Hoover slipped into the White House for a visit with Ike. When the Cabinet (including Dulles) met, it approved the Under Secretary's candidate: Cincinnati's John B. Hollister, 64, longtime law and golfing partner of the late Senator Robert A. Taft.

Hollister first met the elder Hoover after World War I, helped him dispense relief in Poland and Lithuania. After World War II, Hollister served briefly with UNRRA. But to many foreign-aid supporters, the Hollister appointment sounded off key, not at all in harmony with predecessors Paul Hoffman, Averell Harriman and Harold Stassen. Some of Stassen's top aides muttered that they would quit rather than work under Hollister. The *Washington Post* expressed "misgivings" based on 1) reports that a



Walter Bennett

NOMINEE HOLLISTER
Away from the throat.

Hoover Commission task force will propose to atomize the foreign-aid setup, scattering the fragments among various departments, and 2) Hollister's record as a Taft Republican (a Congressman from 1931 to 1936, Hollister fought the New Deal and voted against Cordell Hull's Reciprocal Trade Act).

The White House was at pains to explain that, with Taftman Hollister in charge, the program had a better chance of overcoming growing congressional resistance to foreign spending. The Taft family's Cincinnati *Times-Star* glowed with pride, certain that to Hollister, "thrift is more than a word." But newsmen had trouble getting an answer to their key question: Is Hollister for or against foreign aid?

Said Hollister himself last week: "I certainly would not accept direction of any program with the idea of cutting its throat," but he added that he knew too little about foreign aid to have an opinion on it.

LABOR

Long Way from Pittsburgh

In Pittsburgh 73 years ago, the men who began the American Federation of Labor were imbued with a doctrine of class warfare that rings tinnily in the preamble to its constitution: "A struggle is going on in all the nations of the civilized world between the oppressors and the oppressed of all countries, a struggle between the capitalist and the laborer, which grows in intensity from year to year."

In Washington last week, 20 A.F.L. and C.I.O. leaders, who plan to merge forces at a joint convention next December, agreed on a new constitution (but not a new name). The constitution takes a strong stand against racial discrimination, provides powers to expel any corrupt or Communist-dominated affiliate. The greatest change, however, came in the preamble.

Instead of echoing the Marxist manifesto, the new preamble proclaims allegiance to "our way of life and the fundamental freedoms which are the basis of our democratic society." The words "struggle," "oppressed," "capitalist" and "laborer" are not even mentioned in the document.

CITIES

Big-Leaguer

Apart from the work of sensational young pitcher Bob Turley,* nothing very good happened to the Baltimore Orioles last year. A lot happened to Baltimore's Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro, who helped to get the Orioles their big-league franchise—and what happened to Tommy was all bad: his son was involved in a teen-age vice scandal, his wife admitted receiving \$1,000 from a city contractor, and the contractor was convicted of conspiracy to defraud the city. For a time, both D'Alesandro and the Orioles were flat on their backs: the ball club in the cellar and the mayor in the hospital with a nervous collapse. Eventually, little Tommy D'Alesandro jumped out of bed and into his elevator shoes to run for a third term. Last week the Baltimore Orioles were down in the basement again, but Baltimore's Tommy D'Alesandro, making his 2nd electoral campaign, came through with a 1,000 record: for the 2nd time, he won.

Skinnin' Coon. Democrat D'Alesandro faced big-league competition from the Republican mayoralty candidate: Samuel Hopkins, 41, a lawyer and businessman who was born on a Maryland farm, studied at the university founded by his great-great-uncle, Johns Hopkins. Sam Hopkins' cowlicked hair and easy personality seemed so appealing that Democratic District Boss Jack Pollack complained: "He wasn't born in a log cabin and he doesn't wear a coonskin cap, but somehow he

* Who was wittily traded to the Yankees at season's end, is now baseball's best (see SPORT).



MAJOR D'ALEANDRO
Paved streets win elections.

manages to give the impression that he was and does."

Some of Republican Hopkins' supporters enthusiastically rushed off in the wrong direction, however, creating a rustic caricature of a campaign around his homespun look. Ten teams of G.O.P. campaign workers lined up along street curbs to display rhymed signs advertising Sam Hopkins, like Burma-Shave. An octette of Republican ladies, wearing coonskin caps, trooped around town chanting a six-stanza ode to Sam Hopkins, written to the tune of Davy Crockett. Sample stanza:

*Born on a farm in the new country,
One-room school for his A-B-C,
Admitted to the bar at 25,
Honest Abe legend come alive.
Sammy, Sa-a-a-my Hopkins,
Grass roots son is he.*

Outshining the Sun. Tommy D'Alesandro's slogan was: "Elect a big-league mayor!" His campaign cards simply listed the Orioles' home-game schedule and the claim: "50 Years of Progress in Eight Years." For his first two terms, he claimed a lot of progress: 87 new schools, firehouses and other facilities, 1,400 miles of new streets, 21,947 new street lights. His son had been acquitted of all charges, and Tommy D'Alesandro shrugged off the old scandals. "No one," he said modestly, "is infallible. I haven't done everything right."

He made the coon-fur fly when the morning and evening Baltimore *Sun*, for the first time in this century, decided to support the Republican mayoral candidate. The *Sun* attacked "complacency, bossism and corruption" in Baltimore, but Tommy D'Alesandro gleefully offered another explanation for the switch: Sam Hopkins works as secretary and assistant treasurer of the Fidelity & Deposit Co., controlled by Harry Crawford Black, who is also principal owner of the A. S.

Abell Co., publisher of the *Sun*. When the *Sun* came out for Hopkins, D'Alesandro stalked over to the editorial offices personally to deliver his biting reply: "Nepotism."

Thereafter he brushed off Hopkins as "a glorified copy boy," pitched his scorn at the *Sun*'s twelve editorial writers. They became, to their surprise, a major campaign issue as "the nine old men in the ivory tower" and "the cowardly nine residing in the dark corners of Baltimore county"—meaning the suburbs. At precinct meetings and campaign crab feasts, beaming Tommy D'Alesandro poked fun at the *Sun*. "No newspaper," cried he, "will boss me."

As a boy, he recalled, he hawked the *Sun* in the streets for a penny, and "Now, it's full of bull, and it costs five cents." At crowded Workingmen's Hall in his native East Baltimore, D'Alesandro cockily proclaimed: "Editorials don't win elections, but paved streets win elections. Are your streets paved? Is your garbage being collected?" Roared the crowd: "Yea, Tommy!" Last week on election day, street-paving overcame the press: by 25,000 votes, Tommy D'Alesandro and his garbage collectors eclipsed Sam Hopkins and the *Sun*.

CRIME

Return to the Poconos

William Blankenship, a research chemist working in New York City, often thought of moving to the country for his son's sake, but instead he took a calculated risk: he stayed in the Bronx and tried to do something practical about juvenile delinquency. He became a member of the Bronxwood Community Council, which campaigned for street lights on dark corners, provided recreational equipment for teen-agers. Blankenship lost: on a Bronx street his own son was shot to death in cold blood by another youth, a total stranger. "We're whipped," said Bill Blankenship last week. "We've been caught and crushed."

Ride of the Navajos. His son, William Blankenship Jr., was 15: a handsome, blond six-footer who played football, did well in Mount St. Michael Academy, wanted to go to the Air Force Academy. He was walking to an evening movie with a friend when a gang of leather-jacketed toughs called the Navajos swarmed around, yelling: "Do you live around here? Aren't you in the Golden Guineas?" The Navajos and Golden Guineas are rival gangs; young Bill Blankenship belonged to neither. "I don't know what you're talking about," he said. One of the Navajos pulled a pistol.

"Don't you point that thing at me," snapped Blankenship, bristling. The pistol was snatched by another member of the gang, Frank Santana, 17, a dark, undersized youth who yelled at his buddies: "Don't chicken out."

Santana fired one shot. Young Blankenship fell dying, a bullet through his heart. The Navajos fled, some riding away on

their bicycles. Santana hid the pistol at his home and went to bed; when his mother returned to their shabby apartment, he was hungry. "Give me some coffee and something to eat," he said. At 3 a.m. the police, after questioning many youths, came to arrest him, and he confessed readily.

The Clean Dirt. Frank Santana, his two younger brothers and his widowed mother came from Puerto Rico; they lived on \$15 monthly relief. Often truant from school, he was never truculent, simply baffled. His I.Q. score: a very low 60. He stayed four terms in the same class, but his teachers never considered him a disciplinary problem. A neighbor said that he was considerate: "The woman next door has a baby, and Frank would take the carriage in for her without being asked." He went three nights a week to a nearby Police Athletic League center, designed to keep boys out of trouble. He liked to box, but he was small: 5 ft. 4 in., 126 lbs. He hoped to be heavyweight champion of the world, and he wanted to be called Tarzan. Recently, he had been insulted by a member of the Golden Guineas gang; the murder was intended to avenge his honor.

When booked by police, Frank grinned cockily: later, he was moody and scared. He said that he got the gun originally because he was afraid of damaging his lists in street fights. When he and another youth were moved from the station house, three waiting girls, about 14 years old, waved and cheered. "I'll always love you, Tarzan," one shrieked. Another one of the girls speculated that Frank might be sent to Warwick reform school. "Everybody we know is at Warwick," she pouted.

The victim's father said: "We're going to take the boy to Pennsylvania, to the blue Poconos, where he was born, and we're going to put him into clean dirt."



VICTIM BLANKENSHIP
The calculated risk was lost.

FOREIGN NEWS

WESTERN EUROPE

Milestones

Born. The Federal Republic of Germany, ten years after the unconditional surrender of "All German land, sea and air forces"; in Bonn.

Born. WEU (pronounced like a sigh of relief); in Paris, in the state dining room of the British Embassy. Western European Union consists of Great Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, The Netherlands and Luxembourg, gathered together in mutual defense.

Married. West Germany; to NATO; also in Paris. West Germany's eventual dowry: 400,000 ground troops, about 1,500 planes, to be added to the West's defense.

Divorced. After years of bickering separation, the Soviet Union dissolved its wartime partnership in Europe; uncontested; in Moscow. Mad over WEU, Russia formally ended its 20-year friendship-aliance treaties with Britain and France. Grounds: incompatibility.

WEST GERMANY

A New Nation

"Today . . . with deep satisfaction, the federal government can state we are a free and independent state," said Chancellor Konrad Adenauer into the microphone, in a little ceremony outside Bonn's Palais Schaumburg. "We are standing, free among the free, allied with former occupation powers in true partnership." No one cheered.

Thus, in apathetic silence, sovereignty was restored to defeated Germany, nearly ten years, to the day, after Colonel General Alfred Jodl stalked into a red-brick schoolhouse in Reims to surrender to the Allies. Ten years ago, in an atmosphere almost forgotten—on a day when millions in arms felt a sudden release from jeopardy, and the Red army choir sang *Tipperary*—Germany was dismembered, demoralized and devastated. Last week West Germany was dynamically prosperous and once again the world's third largest trading nation. It had been restored to health by billions in U.S. aid, by a sympathetic occupation and, most of all, by the Germans' own astonishing energy. But its restoration to a place of trust in the Western world was primarily the achievement of one man: stern, formidable old Konrad Adenauer.

Five Minutes Only. Perhaps the West Germans' apathy came from the fact that the reality had so long preceded the ceremony. One German woman wondered why a foreign newsmen congratulated her. "You are now a sovereign nation again," he explained. "Oh, that," she said, and walked away. A newspaper asked 40 people what was significant about the date, found that 33 had no idea.

Adenauer was not even allowed to tell the Bundestag the news. He was warned

that if he read out the proclamation of sovereignty, the Social Democrats would consider the statement grounds for opening a full-dress foreign policy debate. After an hour's dispute, the Socialists agreed to allow Adenauer to send a message stating the fact that the Federal Republic was sovereign at last, but he must not read it himself. Each party would get five minutes for comment. That was all.

Adenauer listened stonily as the Socialists' Erich Ollenhauer used his five minutes to declare: "The end of the occupation statute is no reason for us to celebrate. One should not speak of German sovereignty until Germany is reunified."

Critics often accuse Konrad Adenauer of being content with a small Germany based on his own Catholic Rhineland, plus Bavaria. Well aware of this sentiment, Adenauer told "the millions of Germans who are forced to live separated

Every German politician must make his country's reunification his first promise, even though many West Germans are not keen to dilute their current prosperity by absorbing the impoverished lands to the East. Adenauer's program for reunification may be sound, but it does not electrify Germans: he argues that only by combining Germany's strength with the West's ("a free and united Germany in a free and united Europe") can Germany force concessions from the Soviets. But many a German instinctively feels that other Western nations (particularly the French) are not as keen as the Germans to see them get their 1937 borders back.

Last week a formless ferment was stirring in Germany: a restless search for other solutions. Neutrality as such did not seem to have a wide appeal to realistic Germans. The Russians might hint that



ADENAUER WITH BIG THREE AMBASSADORS
The new partner was thinking for land of itself.

United Press

from us, without freedom and without justice [that] you can always rely on us. Once together with the free world, we will not rest until . . . you live peacefully united with us in one state."

Three Germanys. The words of Adenauer and of his opponents alike were a clear warning that Germany will be thinking for itself, and of itself. Germans have never forgotten that there are three Germanys, and that only one regained its freedom last week. West Germany contains the majority of the population (50,000,000), and about half of the land area of the Germany of 1933. But there are 18 million Germans in Soviet-occupied Germany, which nationalist-minded Germans call "Middle Germany." "East Germany" comprises the territories, as big as Communist Germany, beyond the Oder-Neisse line, which the Potsdam agreement put under Polish administration, pending a final peace treaty.

Germany could be free like Austria, if only it would consent to be neutral like Switzerland. But even the Social Democrats, who used to call their neutrality "freedom from alliances" are now evolving a misty policy called "Stufenweiser Abbau," or a gradual dismantling of the ties Adenauer has forged with the West, in exchange for concessions from the East.

Inside Adenauer's own coalition, the right-wing Free Democrats urges something which it grandly calls a "Third Solution." The party's foreign-policy expert, August Martin Euler, concedes that Germany can never be neutral. Consequently, he would offer the Soviets a bargain in return for reunification: Germany would pledge never to use force to regain "Eastern" Germany beyond the Oder-

• Britain's Sir Frederick Hoyer Millar, France's André François-Poncet, U.S.'s James B. Conant. Far right: Germany's President Theodor Heuss.

Neisse line. "Middle," or Soviet-occupied Germany, would become a demilitarized zone. German and NATO forces would be confined to West Germany.

The possibility of making a deal with Russia for the lost territories has affected even the planning of Germany's new army. Colonel Bogislav von Bonin, a brilliant officer who rose to become, at 36, an influential member of the German general staff before incurring Hitler's displeasure, proposed that Germany's new army should be defensive only. Von Bonin wanted West Germany's frontier guarded by small "blocking groups," armed chiefly with antitank guns and backed by militia. These would be backed, in turn, by six armored divisions based in Germany itself. The NATO divisions would remain on the Rhine. Germans are interested in defending their homes, he said, but not in retreat-

AUSTRIA

On the Threshold

An early morning crowd of Viennese, gathered before the building where the flags of Austria's four occupiers have flown for ten years, looked upon a cheering sight. With the Stars and Stripes, the Union Jack, the Hammer and Sickle and the Tricolor floated Austria's red and white flag. Inside the building, the occupiers bent to their task: arranging for the red and white of Austria to fly sovereign and alone.

Representatives of the four powers had sat down for nearly 400 such discussions before. But this was different. Last week, the week in which two-thirds of Germany got its freedom, the four occupying powers in Austria agreed on terms that carried Nazi Germany's first victim to the thresh-

old to "take all necessary measures to complete the voluntary repatriation" of 40,000 refugees from Communist countries. The clause, which would make it easier for the Communists to force them to return to their homelands, involved the basic principle that the U.S. fought successfully in the case of Korea's P.W.s.

Russia also insisted, despite Austria's objections, on Article 17, which would restrict neutralized Austria to an army of only 53,000 for defense.

The day's session ended in gloomy deadlock.

On the third day, Article 16 came up again, and Ilyichev, obviously redirected by signal from Moscow, remarked matter-of-factly: "If you don't agree to the wording of this article, I suggest we eliminate it altogether." The Western ambassadors asked for a second translation of Ilyichev's remarks. The translator had not erred.

The Technicalities. Through the third and fourth days, Ilyichev disbursed concessions like vodka toasts. By week's end, only a few technicalities stood between Austria's 7,000,000 and their freedom when foreign troops should withdraw. What was to be the nature of the four-power Austrian neutrality guaranteed demanded by Russia, and most embarrassing of all, what should he do about foreign oil rights in Austria. Socony-Vacuum, Royal Dutch Shell and a few other Western companies whose oil lands were confiscated by the Nazis, want them back. The Austrians also want them.

The Russians backed the Austrians. If the Russians wanted to deadlock the settlement on an issue where the West would feel most flustered, this was the place. Nonetheless, Austrian hopes were high. Their hopes were fed on a belief that, for whatever reason, Russia was anxious to give Austria its independence.

The Russians, as Ilyichev's almost breathless performance showed, could hardly wait for the next step in the process—meeting of the Big Four foreign ministers to put signatures to Austria's liberation. If all went well, the signing would be held this week in Vienna's historic Belvedere Palace.



U.S.'S DULLES & BRITAIN'S MACMILLAN, WITH FRANCE'S PINAY & FAURE
To the summit—or at least to Camp 8.

ing through their own territory until the NATO forces could mount a counter-attack. But the political appeal of his plan—which finally led to his dismissal—was that the Germans would thereby have a "detachable" army which could maneuver, either militarily or politically, independent of NATO. With such an army a strong Germany might, in time, make its own deal with Russia.

The Old Man. So long as Konrad Adenauer remains in control, such ideas will be resisted. Long ago, Adenauer made the massively simple decision that Germany's future lies with the West. Until 1957, Adenauer will have an absolute majority in the Bundestag. But, "Can a 70-year-old man guarantee anything?" asks the magazine *Der Spiegel* pointedly.

West Germany is now a full partner of the West. It will not for long be content to be a junior or silent partner.

old of the "liberation" promised to it by the wartime Allies twelve years before.

Articles 16 & 17. As it began, the Austrians, still numbly happy over the promises Chancellor Julius Raab brought back from Moscow (TIME, April 25), were uncontrollably hopeful; the representatives of the U.S., Britain and France were visibly skeptical. Russia's Ambassador Ivan I. Ilyichev, enveloped in a baggy brown suit, was briskly ready for business.

Onto the table went the co-article Austrian treaty over which Russia and the West had bickered so persistently and so long. By day's end, Ilyichev had blandly, almost impatiently, accepted changes and omissions that Moscow had held out against for months, and the first 15 articles were disposed of. On the second day, surprise changed to disillusionment.

Russia still insisted on the treaty's Article 16, a crucial paragraph requiring Aus-

tria to "take all necessary measures to complete the voluntary repatriation" of 40,000 refugees from Communist countries. The clause, which would make it easier for the Communists to force them to return to their homelands, involved the basic principle that the U.S. fought successfully in the case of Korea's P.W.s.

Under the circumstances, the meetings of foreign ministers at Belvedere Palace might prove to be a sort of parley at Camp 8, on the way up to the long-talked-about "parley at the summit."

SOUTH VIET NAM

U.S. v. the French

"Free Viet Nam is immortal! Righteous nationalism will triumph!" cried Premier Ngo Dinh Diem last week as his elated young troops cleared his enemies out of Saigon. In the streets of the city, "Da Dau Bao Dai" (Down with Bao Dai) was now the throbbing cry. As for Chief of State Bao Dai during this dark hour in his young nation's history, he continued to make his Valley Forge in sunny Cannes.

Over him and Diem there raged a battle that was bigger than both of them. It deeply involved the U.S. and the French.

The French Presence. What are the French up to? Since they lost the Indo-China war at Dienbienphu and Geneva, the French have been maneuvering desperately to save what they call "the French presence" in both halves of divided Viet Nam, which once gave them 10% of their foreign trade. In Communist North Viet Nam (pop. 12 million), a mission headed by Jean Sainteny has been haggling for trade concessions. Sainteny would also like to open new trade routes into Red China through the North Viet Nam port of Haiphong (which the French, under Geneva's terms, must evacuate next week). The French admit that the negotiations have so far proved "disappointingly unproductive," but they persevere: they are trying so hard for Communist good will that they recently sold the valuable Charbonnages du Tonkin coal mines to the Communists for the mere promise of 1,000,000 tons of coal to be mined and delivered later on. Sainteny is talking with the Communists about electrical and rail equipment, cloth, cars, drugs and food; he advocates an economic buildup for the new Communist state, in token of what he calls "a shining example of coexistence."

In Nationalist South Viet Nam (pop. 10.5 million), the French, through Bao Dai, still manipulate discredited sects in divide-and-rule techniques against Diem, hoping to undermine the Nationalists and maintain their colonial influence. "A personal failure . . . imposed from outside," the official French radio characterized Diem fortnight ago.

The French talk of "the loyal enforcement" of the Geneva treaty⁶ as if they expect that the Communists will inevitably get the whole country in the all-Viet Nam elections of 1956 somewhat unspecifically provided for at Geneva. The Communists have dropped their anti-French propaganda; instead the Communists are now vilifying Diem for "the brutal eviction of France" and for not obeying "his superior, Bao Dai."

The U.S. Presence. Presidential Envoy J. Lawton Collins, who has had more experience in soldiering than in statesmanship, reported home three weeks ago, that Diem was sure to fall, and the Vietnamese Army would not fight. But the army did fight and Diem did not



BAO DAI
Da Dao.
United Press

fall. Back in Saigon last week, Joe Collins called an off-the-record press conference that did not stay off the record long. What South Viet Nam needs, said Collins, is a constitutional monarchy headed by Bao Dai, to provide "a thread of legality." "How are these poor people going to run a republic?" asked Collins. "We even have trouble doing it in the United States sometimes."

But these remarks, it turned out, did not really represent U.S. policy, which is to back Diem thoroughly, even should he insist on deposing Bao Dai. "The U.S. has great sympathy for a nationalist cause that is free and effective," read a State Department communiqué issued as John Foster Dulles took off for Paris and what diplomats like to call "a full and frank discussion" with the French.

GREAT BRITAIN

The Challengers

From the steps of the Royal Exchange, the City of London's Common Cryer cried out: "Oyez, oyez, oyez." By the Queen, a proclamation dissolving the present Parliament and declaring the calling of another." So, last week, began Britain's fourth general election campaign since the closing days of World War II. The office-hungry Labor Party had only 20 days in which to wrest the government away from Sir Anthony Eden's Conservatives. The challengers went into the fight as underdogs, but only slightly under (by 1%).

according to the week's *News Chronicle* Gallup poll). Their leaders were chipper fronts, but in private were far from optimistic. "I shall enjoy every minute of it," promised old (72) but spry Party Leader Clement Attlee, as he plunged into his tenth election campaign.

Labor's chance to repeat its 1945 upset exists in the statistics at least: habit and party regularity promise Labor and the Conservatives just about 12 million votes apiece for certain. With another 1,000,000 votes likely to be sprinkled among the Liberals and lesser parties, the election will turn on the decision of from 1,000,000 to 5,000,000 independents.

Papering Over. Labor's first disadvantage is its divided house. Nye Bevan is playing the good boy now. The party rife has been papered over with an innocuous manifesto composed at the leadership's bidding by two of the noisiest Bevanites: Richard Crossman and Tom Driberg.

For want of something better, Laborites pin their electioneering hopes on the widespread British fear of the H-bomb (the Labor manifesto opposes more H-bomb tests, but stops short of opposing the making of the bomb). Topic B is the rising cost of living. But most curious of all, the word socialism is not even mentioned in the entire manifesto. The authors had in mind men like a London bus driver who explained last week: "I vote Labor because it speaks for the little man. But I can't stick nationalism and I don't like the ring to the word socialism. I won't vote for the Tories because they've never done a bloody thing for me. But I'll feel better about Labor if they drop socialism."

Swine Talk. Labor's staunch old family ranged out onto the hustings last week to address a country which seemed to be basking in a kind of prosperous complacency. Calm Clement Attlee hastened about in a Hummer Hawk chauffeured by his wife, Violet, got an affectionate welcome everywhere. City-bred Herbert Morrison, the party's No. 2, headed for Lancashire with his bride, a Lancashire lass, to try his cockney wit in a strategic voting area where he can now claim kinship. Refel Rouser Aneurin Bevan careened through the industrial towns and dock-sides to roll his rich Welsh voice behind Bevanite candidates and Bevanite notions. In a manner reminiscent of days gone by, when he likened the Tories to "vermin," Nye got off to an impish start by likening the Tories to the biblical Gadarene swine. ("I would rather move in a herd," replied Tory Rab Butler last week, "than be a solitary, lonely and disgruntled pig.")

Party Chairman Dr. Edith Summerskill, for whom Malenkov picked posties in Moscow last summer, based her electoral hopes on feminine intuition. "On two previous occasions when Labor had a woman chairman," said she to a candidates' pep meeting, "the party was returned with a clear majority. I hope to make it a hat trick this year." As the campaign began, it looked as if Labor would have to rely on old habits and new hat tricks. It did not have much to offer in the way of ideas.

⁶ Which the Vietnamese did not sign.

CONGO

Boom in the Jungle

In the Belgian Congo last week massed tom-tom drummers practiced a welcome tattoo. Prosperous Negro shopkeepers climbed up wooden ladders and draped the Congolese flag (a golden star on a blue field) from lampposts and triumphal arches set up along Boulevard Albert I, the spanking concrete highway that bisects the capital city of Leopoldville. In far-off mission churches, encircled by the rain forest that stretches through Belgian territory from the Atlantic to the Mountains of the Moon, choirs of Bantu children rehearsed the *Te Deum*. African regiments drilled, jazz bands blared in the bush, and on the great brown river that drains the middle of the continent Negro captains

Middle Way. The Belgians are determined to hang on to their African treasure house. The task may not always be easy. The Congo lies between the all-black Gold Coast, where 4,700,000 Negroes are close to independence under Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah, and unhappy South Africa, where Boer Prime Minister Johannes Strijdom seems determined to enslave 9,000,000 Negroes for the benefit of 2,500,000 whites. Caught between, both geographically and psychologically, the Belgians are contemptuous of both black and white "extremes." They fear that South Africa's *apartheid* may spark race disorders that could spread north; that Nkrumah's black nationalism could get out of hand and spread the dread cry southward: "White man, get out."

The Belgians like to feel that they have

wonderland that fronts on Rhodesia and is the site of Shinkolobwe, the world's richest uranium mine. Between is the timeless jungle (48% of the Congo is forested), with beetles the size of pigeons, dwarf antelope no bigger than terriers, bearded Pygmies with humplike buttocks who hunt the rare okapi (half antelope, half giraffe).

To Novelist Joseph Conrad, the Congo River was "an immense snake uncoiled" curving through "joyless sunshine into the heart of darkness." There was plenty of darkness in the Congo during the 19th century "scramble for Africa," when Baudouin's great-granduncle, Leopold II staked out his monarchical claim to the uncharted Congo Free State. Leopold's rubber gatherers tortured, maimed and slaughtered until at the turn of the century, the conscience of the Western world forced Brussels to call a halt.

Brains & Muscle. Today, all has changed. Nowhere in Africa is the Bantu so well fed and housed, so productive and so content as he is in the Belgian Congo.

In little more than a generation of intense economic effort, the Belgians have injected 20 centuries of Western mechanical progress into a Stone Age wilderness. The results are staggering: in forests where 50 years ago there were no roads because the wheel was unknown, no schools because there was no alphabet, no peace because there was neither the will nor the means to enforce it, the sons of cannibals now mine the raw materials of the Atomic Age.

Belgian brains and Bantu muscle have thrust back the forest and checked the dread diseases (yaws, sleeping sickness, malaria) which sapped the Bantu's strength. In some areas, the Congo's infant-mortality rate is down to 60 per 1,000—better than Italy's figure. More than 1,000,000 children attend primary and secondary schools—40% of the school-age population (compared with less than 10% in the French empire).

The Belgians taught the Bantu to run bulldozers, looms and furnaces, to rivet ships, drive taxis and trucks. Girls with grotesque tribal markings etched into their ebony foreheads sell in shops, teach in schools, nurse in hospitals. Already thousands of natives in the Congo's bustling cities earn \$100-\$150 a month—more than most workers in Europe, and small fortunes by African standards. They buy sewing machines, phonographs and bicycles in such profusion that Sears, Roebuck has recently put out a special Congo catalogue.

Tears in Africa. The Belgians compare the Congo with the state of Texas, though in fact the Congo is bigger and far richer in its natural resources. The Congo's gross national product has tripled since 1939. Money is plentiful. Belgian investors take more than \$50 million a year in dividends alone. Once the Congo depended exclusively on mining and farming; today it manufactures ships, shoes, cigarettes, chemicals, explosives and photographic film. With its immense reserves of hydroelectric power (a fifth of the world's



tooted the raucous steam whistles on their swiftly gliding paddle boats.

The toots and *Te Deums* were all in preparation for the arrival this week of the slim, spectacled young man who is King of the Belgians and, as such, the sovereign lord of 14 million Congolese. It will be his first state visit to his African Empire.

The Congo is King Baudouin's richest, widest realm. It is eighty times the size of the mother country, and half again as populous. Booming Congo exports provide the dollars and pounds that make the Belgian franc one of the world's hardest currencies. Belgians drink Congo coffee, wear shirts made of Congo cotton, wash them with soap made from Congo palm kernels. Without the mighty Congo, little Belgium might go broke; with it, a nation of 9,000,000 still counts as a world empire.

devised "a middle way," making possible black-white partnership. Their program is: full speed ahead in economics and education, dead slow in politics.

So far, the evidence is that the Belgian way is working. The Congo, under hard-working capitalism, has become a tropical cornucopia in the heart of a poverty-stricken continent.

Giants & Pygmies. The Congo supplies the U.S. with well over half the uranium produced in the non-Communist world; it also mines and exports 75% of the free world's cobalt (essential for jet aircraft engines), 70% of the industrial diamonds. One third the size of the U.S., it is a hot, humid, fecund basin drained by a river system second only to the Amazon in volume. In the east lies Ruanda-Urundi, where the seven-foot Watassi live; in the south lies Katanga, the metalliferous

total), the Belgians expect the Congo to become "the processing plant for all Africa."

The Congo boom makes its cities grow like well-nourished bamboo shoots. In six years the Negro population of Elisabethville has jumped from 40,000 to 120,000. Costermansville from 7,000 to 25,000. Stanleyville from 25,000 to 48,000. But the pride of the Congo is Leopoldville (pop. 370,000), a bustling, modern metropolis that is spreading along the south bank of Stanley Pool (see map).

Black & White Leo. Leo, as the Belgians call it, has tripled its population in the past six years. Its 20,000 whites live apart in a suburb that seems far too big for them. There are broad, empty boulevards and a scattering of modern skyscrapers, but the buildings seem isolated amid the mango palms and yellow-flowered cassia trees where the red-tailed parrots roost. Many streets are unpaved and unlighted; in heavy rain they turn to quagmires. Leo's whites are mostly officials or highly trained business executives—managers, engineers, sales agents. They are a hard-working, hard-drinking crew, and they have plenty of money to spend on oysters, Scottish salmon and French wine, served in Leo's nightclubs. The Belgians drive American cars, particularly Buicks, and wear colorful combinations of sun helmet, khaki shirt, pink shorts, bright green woolen socks and beige suede shoes. "They have two kinds of conversation," glibly an English-born resident of Leo. "One is an offer, the other a counter-offer."

Adjoining "white Leo" is the teeming "native town," known to the Negroes as Le Belge. Without its 350,000 Africans, Leopoldville would crumble in the tropical sun. Each morning, thousands of Negroes bicycle into downtown Leo to work in the shipyards and offices. Evenings,



Dimitri Kessel—Life

CONGOLESE TEACHER & STUDENTS
In economics and education, full speed ahead.

they stream homeward to the jumble of shacks, tenements, modern homes and tastefully built hospitals that make up "black Leo." In the darkness, millions of candles glow under the mango trees where Negro market women do a roaring trade in bread, beer and dried fish, green-and-brown-striped caterpillars (a delicacy when fried in deep fat) and blackened lumps of elephant meat.

Primitivism and progress, magic and machinery, go hand in hand in Le Belge. A government helicopter sprays the town with DDT to keep away mosquitoes, but many of the Negroes put far more faith in "charms." There are swimming pools, tennis courts and night schools, but many of those who use them still believe in witchcraft.

Little Leo. The Belgian attitude is that these things will only change slowly. It is an attitude that is shared by the three big institutions which run Congo life: the state, which is absolute (no one has a vote in the Congo); the big corporations, which control one-third of the land area and at least half the Negro workers; and the Roman Catholic Church, which maintains the Congo's schools and most of its hospitals. The state is Governor General Leo Pétillon, 52, a diminutive Belgian barrister who stands but 5 ft., 3 in., in his epauleted white uniform. Known as the "Little Lion" to the 4,000 Belgian civil servants who govern the Congo on his orders, Pétillon has an actor's mobile face, slow limpid speech, and graceful white hands which more often than not gesticulate with a lighted Camel to emphasize a point. An old Africa hand, he is guided by a motto like that of his predecessors: *Dominer pour Servir*—dominate to serve.

Paternalism. Pétillon stands for "paternalism," the policy which the Belgians openly proclaim as the secret of their success in the Congo. "The African under-

stands paternalism," says the Governor with conviction. "It was he who invented it." In the Congo, paternalism means bread but no votes, good government but no opposition, the best Negro housing in Africa but no real freedom of movement. "The emphasis is on economics," says Governor Pétillon. "The fascination of becoming a skilled worker handling precision machinery drives out of the Negro's mind the need for politics."

The Congo has excellent roads because the rural population is compelled to labor on them; it is developing scientific agriculture by forcing peasant farmers to grow minimum quotas of cotton, and jailing them for failure to deliver. Each Negro city dweller is fingerprinted and must carry a plastic identity card attached to his tax receipt. Yet the Congo is one of the few places in Africa where there is practically no racial tension.

"This is black man's country," says Governor Pétillon. Before a white man may buy Congo land, he must prove to the government that no native is using it, and that it will not be needed for native settlement.

Big Five. Most whites work for the big corporations that are responsible for the Congo's boom. The corporations operate hand in glove with the government, through a series of interlocking cartels, of which the biggest (60% of all Congo business) is named, with eloquent simplicity, *La Société Générale*.

The Union Minière du Haute-Katanga (UMHK) has a concession of 13,000 sq. mi., larger than Belgium itself. It pays its principal stockholder, the government, \$50 million a year in taxes, its private investors \$25 million. Then there is Huilever, which has a palm-oil concession of more than 4,000,000 acres.

All told, five big companies control about 90% of the Congo's capital invest-



Dimitri Kessel—Life

GOVERNOR GENERAL PÉTIILLON
In politics, go slow.

ment. They treat their Bantu workers with the same assiduous paternalism shown by the Congo state. For its 63,000 black dependents, the Union Minière furnishes attractive brick bungalows and good schools, prenatal care and milk for mothers and children, medals for the men who excel at their work in the mines. "This is capitalism as it works in the Congo," said one industrialist proudly.

Christian Missionaries. But the Congo is also run by Christian missionaries, who in most cases got there first. Of the Congo's 14 million Africans, 4,700,000 are baptized Roman Catholics (the rest are almost all pagan). The Roman Catholic Church maintains 678 medical centers, 16,500 primary, 103 secondary and 171 technical schools.

The churchmen are more aware than the government or the corporations that the half-educated African, stirred by the white man's literature and moved by his religion, cannot always be satisfied by bread and machines alone. The Congolese, or those among them who have climbed fastest from darkness to light, are slowly starting to talk about such *verboten* things as self-rule and democracy. Their stirrings are not enough to disturb the massive calm of the Belgian administration, or impede the spectacular advance of the Congo economy, but they are perceptible. To some Belgians they are alarming. Says a top-ranking Congo official: "What would the Negroes do with votes? Votes mean Communism."

Small Voice. To most of the hard-headed businessmen who run the Congo government, the signs of a Negro awakening present not a danger but a challenge. "Once advance has begun, you cannot stop it, on any front," says Economist Henri Cornélis. Pétillon's deputy and almost certain successor, the Brussels Cabinet agrees, and the result is that the Congo government is getting ready to give the Congolese a small voice in the colony's affairs. Some time next year, if present plans are carried out, the literate Africans in the principal Congo cities (15% of the total native population) will vote alongside the whites for panels of urban councilmen, who will advise the local prefects.

The Belgians plan to move slowly—and progress steadily. "We adapt and adjust continually to the Congo's circumstances," says Governor Pétillon. "In the cities perhaps we shall move towards the ordinary concept of democracy, for black and white alike, but in the countryside, we may have to be content for a long time with a modified form of tribalism."

FRANCE

The Road to a Comeback

Pierre Mendès-France was back in the news, tanned, rested, fit and ready for a fight. He had learned a hard lesson in his fall from power last February. It was not enough to have public favor; he also needed a secure political base in the French Assembly, and he knew that that called for a fight.

Mendès-France's own party, the large (75 Deputies), jumpy, "moderate" Radical Socialist Party often seems less a party than an agglomeration of individualists, whose main bonds are anticlericalism, wine and good eating. The Radicals include able Premier Edgar Faure, who fears a Mendès comeback. They include such other ex-Premiers as slothlike Henri Queuille, the father of *immobilisme*; Edouard Daladier, the appeaser of Munich; 82-year-old Edouard Herriot, who fought German rearmament tooth and claw. And they include two diehard conservatives, Léon Martinaud-Déplat and René Mayer, who engineered Mendès' downfall. The Radical Socialists come

first victory when the executive committee voted, 96 to 87, to replace Martinaud-Déplat by a seven-man administrative committee. Back from lunch came the delegates, full of vim and *vin rouge*, for the rest of the battle. When Mendès took the rostrum, there was a crashing ovation. A fist fight broke out on one side of the hall.

Mendès sipped water and calmly waited for quiet. The new committee, he said, should reform the party machinery, start up a vigorous propaganda campaign in the provinces, prepare a platform of "five or six clear ideas" for the 1956 elections. "Our party has differences of opinion," he said, "but it wants to go forward, to remain a party of the left. Our duty is to respond to the drive for fresh ideas which has been awakened all over the country." The delegates broke into *La Marseillaise*.

Livid with rage, his eyes bulging behind their glasses, sweat gleaming on his bald pate, Léon Martinaud-Déplat took the rostrum to answer. "The passion which has been expressed here, the hate on certain faces," he cried, "is plain for all to see." He sneered at the "new left," which, he said, goes from sectarianism to collectivism, with a whiff of Gaullism. Some of his speech could hardly be heard over a chorus of whistles, groans, boos and shouts of "Resign, resign!"

Bidng His Time. By this time the hour of 6:30 was approaching, and the wrestlers were anxious to wrestle, so the congress finished its business at an evening session in a hall on the Left Bank. Premier Edgar Faure pleaded vainly for unity. After a protracted squabble over voting methods, Mendès-France won the day. "The minority," he said, "must now bow to the majority." In winning his victory, Mendès had crucial support from the party's grand old man, Edouard Herriot, who presided. Herriot has all but draped his mantle on Mendès' shoulders.

Mendès may yet have to break openly with Premier Faure, who has no desire to step out of office. But Mendès, disregarding the present National Assembly, is really biding his time for '56.

Vive l'Amabilité

Visiting Americans, particularly those from New York City, are made to feel instantly at home in Paris. Just like members of the family, they are snarled at by French cab drivers, sneered at by French traffic cops, ignored by public servants, cursed by motorists and condemned by streetwalkers and beggars. With cocked brow and curling lip, the casual metropolitan Frenchman seems to regard most alien bewilderment as stupidity, any request as unreasonable, and all tips too small. For the visitor, the chief comfort to be derived from this situation is that Frenchmen seem to treat one another in much the same fashion.

Five years ago, in the justified belief that courtesy had become a lost art in the land of the Chevalier Bayard and the Watteau shepherdress, French Psychologist



PIERRE MENDES-FRANCE
Victory despite the wrestlers.

close to being the fulcrum of French politics.

Pierre Mendès-France, planning his comeback, asked for an extraordinary party congress to decide the party's posture before the 1956 general elections. Implicit purpose: to oust Léon Martinaud-Déplat as the party's administrative boss. Martinaud-Déplat yielded to the demand but spitefully made the bleakest arrangements possible: he scheduled a daytime congress last week in Paris' dreary, colonnaded Salle Wagram, knowing that a wrestling match was due to begin at 6:30. "If Mendès wants to fight," said Martinaud-Déplat sourly, "let him stay on and fight against the fighters."

Vin & Vin Rouge. The congress itself soon fell to wrestling. Mendès-France's adherents in the gallery—young students and girls with pony-tail hairdos, as well as portly elders—were equipped with police whistles. Mendès quickly won his



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Marcel Ranville organized a new order of French chivalry, *L'Ordre de la Courtoisie Francaise*, "Amiability," commanded Ranville. "has given way to vulgarity and meanness." To restore the old politesse, Ranville invited the knights and ladies of the new order to pay dues ranging from 500 to 10,000 francs to be used to spread the gospel of good humor, love and fraternity. Some 2,500 adherents joined the cause, but somehow the concierges of Paris still glared as fiercely as ever, telephone operators continued to insult callers, and the prostitutes on the Champs-Elysées went right on spitting "Papa" at anyone over 20 who rejected their blandishments. "Ah, well," murmured Psychologist Ranville, "perhaps we'll create a new spirit in the younger generation."

Last week, as Paris polished its sneers on the eve of a new tourist season, Ranville and his undaunted knights launched a nationwide eight-day "Crusade of Amiability." The national post office issued a special postmark to commemorate the occasion. Schoolchildren gathered in a shivering rain at the *Arc de Triomphe* to release hundreds of tricolored balloons carrying the message of bonhomie. A squad of pretty girls scoured Paris looking for outstanding examples of courtesy, and that ancient charmer Maurice Chevalier himself, cut a symbolic ribbon to release the tide of amiability that promised to engulf the land. Even France's bureaucrats were told to smile, but there was one breed of Frenchmen that not even Ranville's crusaders dared touch. A plan to present a prize to the politest French taxi driver was hastily dropped. Explained Ranville: "We would have wasted too much time looking for one."

INDIA

New Rules for Women

Up to last week a Hindu who wanted to get rid of his wife had only to say: "Get thee to thy father's house: I will take another." Hindu custom permitted polygamy, although it was a general practice only among the rich and among India's 35 million Moslems.

All that changed last week, when the Indian Parliament debated a new Marriage Act to reform the 3,000-year-old Hindu laws.

The best arguments for emancipating women from the archaic system, said handsome Prime Minister Nehru, are Indian women themselves. "I am proud of their beauty, grace, charm, modesty, shyness, intelligence and spirit of sacrifice," he said. And, though he did not mention his sister (India's High Commissioner in London) by name, he went on: "Every woman who has been sent abroad has brought credit to India." India's half-dozen women M.P.s cheered.

What Is Sacrament? Not to be foisted off by such compliments to womanhood, retired High Court Judge N. C. Chatterjee argued that the old Hindu marriage was sacramental and therefore "sacrosanct and inviolable." Counterred Nehru: "What is sacrament? Is it sacrament for

man and wife to hate each other and beat each other, making life hell for each other, and continue throughout life in that condition?"

In the ensuing debate, Praja Socialist Leader J. B. Kripalani, 66, had a word of warning about the new law. "Indian women are not in favor of divorce—said he cautiously. Then, looking up and seeing his wife (who is also a Member of Parliament) nodding her head, Kripalani took courage and made his point: "If the Law Minister had read psychology, he would not have provided for divorce in cases of adultery. One slip on your part does not mean that you do not desire your wife. There must be habitual unfaithfulness before divorce."

A Takes B. Under the new bill,¹⁰ Hindu women for the first time may sue their husbands for divorce. Ex-husbands will have to pay alimony only if ex-wives lead a "chaste life."

India's high courts had differed as to when marriage became complete and inviolable. Some judges said that betrothal, i.e., agreement between the parents, made Hindu marriage irrevocable. Other judges held that the tying of the sacred thread around the bride's neck by the bridegroom was the deciding factor, while some courts held that union became indissoluble only after the first night of nuptials. The new bill says that marriage may be solemnized in any form the parties may choose, but it is not complete and binding until each party says in the presence of a government marriage officer and three witnesses, in any language understood by the parties: "I (A) take thee (B) to be my lawful wife (or husband)." Custom, however, still demands that bride and bridegroom each walk three times around the sacred fire and take their seventh step jointly.

Despite the protests of religious conservatives, Nehru had the votes, and the bill passed. One other important clause in the act was designed to stop India's ancient custom of child marriages. It fixes new legal marrying ages: boys 18, girls 15.

SPAIN

\$25 Million for Franco's Navy

The once proud Spanish navy lost its Armada in 1588, and any other pretensions to glory in 1898, when it was soundly beaten by the U.S. Spanish sea power is, in fact, mostly a collection of ancient junk, with only one big ship, the 18-year-old 10,670-ton cruiser *Canarias*. Franco's government does have, however, eleven destroyers less than five years old, plus eight frigates, six new corvettes and 15 good minesweepers. It also has over 1,500 miles of coastline. Last week, as part of its program of building up bases in Spain, the U.S. agreed to give Franco \$25 million to modernize his fleet with new armament, fire-control and submarine-detection equipment.

¹⁰ Which would apply only to Hindus, Sikhs and Buddhists, not to Moslems or Roman Catholics.



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THE HEMISPHERE

CHILE

Tax Twist

Chile's government last week carried out a major overhaul of the taxes it imposes on the subsidiaries of the big U.S. companies (Anaconda and Kennecott) that mine 12% of the world's copper there. The new law, scrapping a legal tangle of income taxes, fixed selling prices and exchange-rate penalties that added up to 85% of operating income, provides for an ingenious graduated income tax in reverse. If production stays at present levels, the companies will pay 50% of operating income as their basic tax, plus 25% as a surtax. But the surtax will shrink with increased production and disappear entirely when production is doubled.

Coming at a time when U.S. copper prices are at a near record for peacetime, 36¢ a lb., the law is deftly designed to 1) boost production, 2) bring Chile millions of dollars in new capital and increased revenues, 3) raise company profits, and 4) provide the world with more of Chile's abundant copper. "A victory for good sense," commented a Santiago newspaper.

ECUADOR

Healthy Change

"We have a revolution here every Thursday afternoon at half-past 2, and our government is run like a nightclub," cracked Don Juan Palacios, the improbable count in Ludwig Bemelmans' 1941 travel book about Ecuador, *The Donkey Inside*. If the count (or Bemelmans) were to visit Ecuador this week, he might have to eat those cynical words. One of South America's backward nations has been undergoing a healthy change. Since 1950, Ecuador (pop. 3,200,000) has:

- 1. Doubled the government budget (to \$2 million a year) and balanced it.
- 2. Nearly doubled total exports, to \$100 million a year (v. imports of \$86 million).
- 3. Doubled production of such commodities as fabrics, trebled cement output.
- 4. Greatly boosted production of cacao (the leading cash export), coffee and oil.
- 5. Made itself the world's No. 1 exporter of bananas, at 20 million stems annually.

The powerhouse of this prosperity is the layer of productive topsoil three feet thick that covers the warm lowlands around the busy port of Guayaquil (pop. 262,000). But because picturesque Quito (pop. 212,000), some 9,000 ft. up in the Andes, is the seat of government, it happily shares the fruits of the boom. Once slurred as the city of "100 churches and one bathtub," the capital now boasts new hotels, nightclubs, theaters. Around Quito, however, in the eroded Andean valleys that are overpopulated with 60% illiterate Indians, the economy is still sluggish. The Panama-hat industry, once a mainstay of the mountain Indians, is dying.

To President José María Velasco Ibarra, the contrast between the coast and the



TIME Map by J. Donovan

mountains emphasizes the need for communications that would move labor to the coast and step up interregional trade. In 1953 he started a four-year, \$50 million program to add new road and rail links to the main existing connection, the old Guayaquil & Quito Railway. Now 1,100 miles of new routes are reaching out to tie Ecuador together (see map).

Good prices for Ecuador's exports, government encouragement for farmers and investors, more than \$15 million in U.S. aid and a stable currency have all helped to let backward Ecuador share heartily in the fast economic development that other parts of South America have enjoyed since World War II. But lack of all these factors is a democratic climate and relative political peace. Minor plots still pop up occasionally and are duly put down, but between them the administrations of Velasco Ibarra and his predecessor, Galo Plaza Lasso, add up to the longest period free of successful Thursday-afternoon revolutions since 1925.

CANADA

Top Railroader

The world's biggest privately owned railroad moved a hard-driving engineer into the front cab last week. Norris Roy ("Buck") Crump, 50, a veteran railroader who began his career as a 16-year-old track laborer, was elected president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., the \$2 billion transportation empire, largely

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Dwight E. Dolon

C.P.R. PRESIDENT CRUMP
into the front cab.

school in his teens to work on the railroad at 40¢ an hour. Later, Crump finished high school in night classes, took a leave of absence in 1926 to earn a railway mechanical-engineering degree at Indiana's Purdue University. He was hired back as a night foreman, advanced through various jobs until his combination of hard-rock experience, engineering skill and business talent paid off with the top vice-presidency in 1949.

In recent years, as aging (69) President William Mather cut back his own schedule, Vice President Crump shouldered much of the management. He directed the railway's dieselization program, cut costs and built up the profit margin (\$27 million in 1954) despite a drop in revenues. Buck Crump has traveled nearly every mile of C.P.R.'s far-flung system, often in the engineer's cab, has a first-hand knowledge of his company's multiple enterprises and is known by sight by nearly every one of his 87,000 employees.



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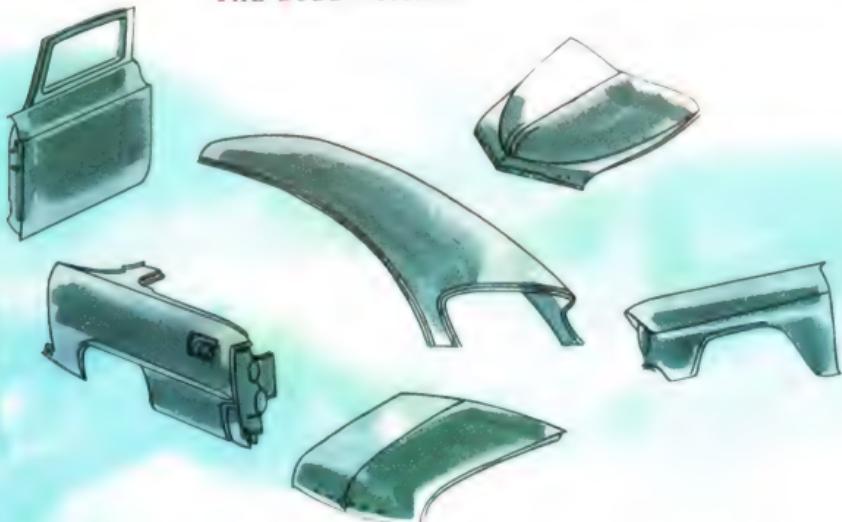
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PEOPLE

Names make news. Last week these names made this news:

Interviewed on CBS's *Person to Person*, grand old (75) Actress Ethel Barrymore, whose autobiography, *Memories*, is a bestseller, dredged up an offbeat memory of Calvin Coolidge, shed possible light on why Silent Cal customarily displayed all the spontaneous gaiety of a Vermont blizzard. Leaving the White House after a unilateral chat with Coolidge, Actress Barrymore, in stitches from laughter, was confronted by perplexed newsmen wondering what was so funny. Replied Ethel: "And I said, 'Something the President just said.' And they all fell flat on their faces . . . He really had made me laugh very, very much. I think he had an enormous humor that he sort of hid from people. In fact, he said to me, 'I think the American public wants a solemn ass as a President. And I think I'll go along with them.'"

Humming through Georgia one night in his brand-new Oldsmobile, Georgia's ex-Governor Herman Talmadge, on his way home from a rousing speech to some farmers, ran into one of his state's worst rural problems. Two stray mules suddenly loomed up before his car on the road. "I hit one and turned over," recalled Talmadge. "It killed the mule. I'm just a little bruised." His car was a total wreck. Though his victim was out of the harness for good, Talmadge was soon fitted for one by doctors: X-ray photos showed that he had a cracked rib.

On the breezy deck of the liner *Queen Elizabeth*, just before they sailed for Europe, Trumpeter James Caesar Petrillo, loud-tooting czar of the A.F.L.



MUSICIANS PETRILLO & MENUHIN
Two views from the deck.

musicians, shot the breeze with one of his most distinguished rank-and-filers. Violin Virtuoso Yehudi Menuhin, Subject of their chat: the merits of forming a United Nations orchestra. Petrillo was heading for an international labor powwow in Vienna; Menuhin, between concepts in Europe, could get in some hot licks on a forthcoming book about his recent odyssey. Tentative title: *Around the World on a G-String*.

At Britain's Ascot Heath track, two pretty equestriennes, Queen Elizabeth II and Princess Margaret, staged an impromptu three-furlong horse race. Neck and neck most of the way, they galloped abreast into the stretch, where Margaret pushed her mount ahead to win by three lengths. Later, the two royal ladies still



INTERNATIONAL HORSEWOMEN ELIZABETH & MARGARET
Three lengths behind the princess.

had horses on their minds. They turned up in West Norfolk to watch a horsey stroll to the stands with the care-free air of schoolgirls on a holiday.

A one-time literary, sometimes sanguinary critic for London's *News Chronicle*, British Wit Stephen (Gamemanship) Potter disclosed, in the *New York Times*, the Borgian tactics of his former trade in a piece called "The Art of Reviewmanship." Essence of the art: "How to be one up on the author without actually tampering with the text." In ex-Critic Potter's sardonic view, the problem boils down to showing that "you yourself . . . should have written the book, if you had the time, and since you hadn't, you are glad that someone has, although it is obvious that it might have been done better." In reviewing nonfiction written by a specialist, Potter advises: "If all else fails [find] at least two arguably misplaced



Andréa Anderson

EX-CRITIC POTTER
One up on the author.

punctuation marks, then say . . . 'If, as we hope, there is to be a second edition, certain small errors and inconsistencies can be put right.'" Novels pose a knottier problem: "[It] may even entail actual reading of the first and last chapters."

In an all-Republican love feast, Delaware's Governor J. (for James) Caleb Boggs named amateur Poetess Virginia Knight, bride of California's Governor Goodwin J. ("Goody") Knight, as an honorary poet laureate of Delaware. The work especially appealing to Boggs's eye was a two-stanza poem, dashed off by Virginia last week in Washington, where her husband was attending the governors' conference (see NATIONAL AFFAIRS) with President Eisenhower. Title: *The President Smiled at Me*. Excerpts: "The President smiled at me / And every fiber of emotion swelled within my soul . . . / So deep was my humility . . . / When the President smiled at me."

Aging Hungarian Temptress (turned Manhattan jeweler) Zsa Gabor sadly announced the disengagement of her daughter, heartbreaking Cinemactress Zsa Zsa Gabor, from heartbreakin' Dominican Playboy Porfirio Rubirosa, freshly disengaged from his fourth wife, Five and Dime Heiress Barbara Hutton. In tragic tones, Mama Gabor explained: "In Paris now they are having their last farewell. She can't marry Rubi, the darling boy, because he's so jealous." Then Mama grew more plausible: "Zsa Zsa will be a very big shot in Hollywood and in television. She would have to give that up to marry Rubi." Earlier in the week, Zsa Zsa (ex-wife of Turkish Bureaucrat Burhan Belge, Hotelman Conrad Hilton and Cinemactor George Sanders) confided to a *New York Post* gossipist: "None of my ex-husbands ever married again. After they've married me, they've had it!"

AS GENERAL ELECTRIC SEES IT . . .

**SIZE OF POTENTIAL
CUSTOMER DEMAND
IN 1964 (UP 40%)**



**SIZE OF AVAILABLE
WORK FORCE
IN 1964**
[up less than 13%]



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In the next nine years, the demand for goods will grow faster than the number of people available to produce them

In 1964, one of the greatest shortages in the United States may be man power. Our most conservative estimates indicate 184 million Americans will want 40% more goods than we consume today, and they may demand 100% more electrical products; yet the work force available to produce the goods will increase less than 13%.

In our opinion, automation is the most practical and desirable solution to this shortage of labor. If our standard of living is to keep rising the way it has been, machines will have to be put to work where none now exist — new, more versatile machines will have to be built.

For working men and women, automation creates new jobs requiring more skill and judgment; it will give more human beings a chance to do creative work . . . work which machines cannot do. And, because automation promises more and better goods at lower cost, pay checks will buy more than ever before.

Automation has proved to be an evolutionary, not a revolutionary, process. It requires careful study and adjustment, and there are always short-range problems to solve. But using more machines is our best hope to meet the coming shortage of working people, and allow the available men and women to do a higher order of productive work. As we see it, this is progress in the American way.



More responsible jobs: James Faber, a skilled G-E employee, shows Arthur F. Vinson, Vice-President — Manufacturing, how he controls an improved production operation. For our views on automation, write General Electric, Dept. A-2117, Schenectady, N. Y.

MUSIC

Beef for Japan

Not even the appearance of Marilyn Monroe made such a hit in Japan. The new, triumphant visitor: New York City's Symphony of the Air, Arturo Toscanini's former orchestra, which has been looking for a job ever since the maestro's retirement. Occupation for the next six weeks: U.S. cultural ambassador abroad.

As the first Western symphony orchestra to tour the Far East (sponsored by the U.S. State Department, ANTA and Japan's Mainichi newspapers), the Symphony of the Air packed Tokyo's 2,600-seat Hibiya Hall for the opening concert. Scalpers were collecting \$22 for \$5 tickets. Conductor Walter Hendl of the Dallas Symphony led a program of Berlioz,

The Young at Harp

Trailers, station wagons and cars with bulging luggage compartments converged on Oberlin, Ohio last week. Most of the vehicles carried a young-looking woman and a large, wedge-shaped case. Each case contained an evening dress, coat, shoes and a makeup case besides its usual contents, a harp. All told, there were 50 girls and women, aged 14-40, and four men, who had come for three days of gossip, shoptalk, practice and, finally, a grand, massed harp concert.

They met, as U.S. harpists do every year or so, to play under the direction of the most famed harpist of all, Carlos Salzedo. Dark, wizened and peppery at 70, Salzedo claims that most of the 0,000



HARPISTS AT OBERLIN FESTIVAL
You can always get your money back.

Gershwin, Richard Strauss and Brahms, got a six-minute ovation from an audience which included Crown Prince Akihito. Twenty-four hours before tickets went on sale for a special student concert, crowds began to line up at the box office, and students patiently went to sleep on the sidewalk. Three thousand who could not get into the hall petitioned the orchestra for another concert. (They will get it, at about 25¢ a seat.)

Seoul, Okinawa, Formosa, Hong Kong and the Philippines were still unknown quantities, but eight other Japanese cities were already showing signs of matching Tokyo's enthusiasm. As one Tokyo critic explained it: "My eyes were blurred with tears of my deep feeling. We have been waiting these many years just for this night." Said another enthusiast: "I feel as if I had eaten a big beefsteak of music."

harpists in the U.S. are his students, "grandstudents or great-grandstudents," i.e., his students' students taught them. When he sounds the call for a festival, all the harpists who can wangle invitations are eager to come. Explained one: "I always sound better when he's conducting." Looking over his ensemble last week, Salzedo snorted: "Unfortunately, men in this country do not like the refined things of life. So people think the harp is effeminate, and not many men play it."

Some of the women feel the same way. "The harp is a glamorous instrument," said one. "It's so curvy, and you can be so graceful when you play it." Others were more practical: "It's a sound investment

o. Most harpists in the U.S. are women, but the few men do pretty well; some are leading harpists in symphony orchestras, and the two top harp names are Juilliard's Marcel Grandjany and Salzedo himself.

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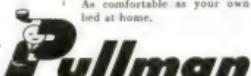
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—costs as much as a Cadillac but doesn't depreciate as fast. It's an instrument you can get your money back on—very much in demand for weddings and funerals."

For last week's concert, Oberlin College's Finney Chapel turned into a thrumming, humming place, where the music was sometimes strong and distinct (Bach, arranged for 20 harps), sometimes mysteriously vague (Debussy, arranged for five harps), sometimes murmurous like the sea (Salzedo's own *Fraicheur*, for 54 harps). When it was over, the audience applauded enthusiastically. One observer noted that even the older performers looked young. Harp Master Salzedo had the answer: "Most harpists are young or look young. I have known only one old harpist, and she was not good. Harp keeps them young."



Hank Williams—LIFE

SINGER HAYES & FANS
Before anyone could say "Alamo..."

New Pop Records

In '55 Disney uprose,
Addin' Davy Crockett to the country's
woes . . .



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Sleep your cares away! That generous, sleep-inviting, snow-white bed is reserved for you! As comfortable as your own bed at home.

Thus, one weary record salesman paid tribute to the nation's most relentlessly popular song hit, which was born last winter on TV's *Disneyland*. The inoffensive, hillbilly-style strains of *The Ballad of Davy Crockett* ("king of the wild frontier") captured the kids and millions of elders before anybody could say "Alamo." Now there are some two dozen recorded versions of the song on the market (an estimated 4,000,000 disks sold so far), and more than 100 varieties of merchandise, e.g., a quiz game, coonskin caps, dolls and books with the magical Crockett insignia, are selling like buckshot. Nobody is more surprised by the up roar than Composer George Bruns. A husky, Dixieland trombone-playing member of the Disney music staff, 41-year-old Songwriter Bruns thought he was just knocking out another routine song with



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his collaborator, Tom Blackburn. "The kids did it," he mutters.

Last week four versions of the tune were on the bestseller list, the fastest-moving one by Bill Hayes, who twangs out the homely ballad in a style nobody could call sophisticated. To complete the spin, Columbia released a fat LP taken from the upcoming Disney movie sound track, featuring three episodes in the frontiersman's life and plenty of airings for the hit song.

Other new pop records:

The Breeze and I (Caterina Valente; Decca). The same exciting voice, impeccable timing and Latin-esque background that Songstress Valente brought to her *Malaguena* (TIME, Feb. 7). But missing this time is that final, elegant ounce of poise. Result: *Breeze* is becoming a stormy hit, where *Malaguena* was hardly a breeze.

Church Twice on Sunday (Dinah Shore; Victor). "I'd like to mend my ways and go back to the days of my childhood," chirps Dinah in this candy-stick imitation of a revival song. Corny enough to become a bestseller.

Don't Be Angry (Crew-Cuts; Mercury). A not-very-contrite plea for forgiveness in shuffle rhythm, panted as if at the end of a 100-yard dash.

Hoodle Adde (Ray McKinley Orchestra; Dot). Drummer McKinley served his time in Jimmy Dorsey's Dixie-style swing band, and so the slam-bang, rock-'n'-roll beat comes naturally to him. In this goofy tune, he manages to make his syncopations sound like pistol shots and still deliver an infectious lilt.

I'm Sincere (Joe Barrett; Decca). This fellow is so sincere that he pleads with his girl not for her love but, by golly, for her sincerity. Even the tempo is sincere, i.e., a slow waltz.

Is This the End of the Line? (Joni James; M-G-M). A tearful query, delivered in what must be Songstress James' new style. It sounds curiously unsteady, as if the poor girl in the song were cracking up under the strain, or suffering from schizophrenia.

Miracle in Strings (Harry Lookofsky and Rhythm; Epic EP). A fiddler of varied experience (NBC Symphony, Paul Whiteman, Isham Jones Orchestras) indulges in multiple recording. He plays three violins and two viola parts in close harmony, manages to sound something like the saxophone section of a swing band.

One God (Mahalia Jackson; Columbia). The exciting voice of the gospel singer, in an inspirational song. Her singing is half sweet and imploring, half belted out with impressive power.

Play Me Hearts and Flowers (Johnny Desmond; Coral). The only possible explanation for this item as a bestseller lies in the slightly revolting appeal of a grown man asking for tears.

Whatever Lola Wants (Sarah Vaughan; Mercury). Longtime top Bop Stylist Vaughan gone pop. The song, from Broadway's latest, *Damn Yankees* (see THEATER), is a fine, cynical tropical slink, and Sarah's husky tone suits it to the floor.



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Headline of the Week

In the New York *Daily News*, over a story on the return to Britain of British-born U.S. Communist Party Leader John B. Williamson:

RED SAILS IN THE SUNSET

The Hot Middle

As the liberal editor of the Greenville (Miss.) *Delta Democrat-Times*, Huddling Carter has elected to stand in the middle ground of the hottest journalistic issue (TIME, Jan. 17) in the South: desegregation of the public schools. But Editor Carter is finding the middle ground an even hotter place to stand than the extremes. Last week in an editorial, Carter blasted visiting Michigan Democratic Congressman Charles C. Diggs, who told an all-Negro audience that "the hour in Mississippi is two minutes to midnight" for complete desegregation of the schools. Wrote Carter: "This is precisely the kind of inflammatory approach to interracial adjustments that this newspaper has been opposing for years. Whatever the source, it is virtually an invitation to battle."

In Memphis, Carter was in a battle with the other extreme. Appearing before the Memphis Public Affairs Forum, he denounced the pro-segregationist Citizen's Councils (TIME, Dec. 20) as "dangerous and unholy [organizations] unworthy to be called American . . . a kind of uptown Ku Klux Klan." In the middle of his speech, Carter was interrupted by the wailing of sirens and the arrival at the auditorium of fire engines, police squad cars, a Navy shore-patrol wagon and two ambulances, all summoned by false alarms to break up the meeting. Cracked Carter: "The only thing missing was the Coast Guard." But back in Greenville his opposition to the extremist Citizen's Councils produced more serious results. The state government, which had drawn up a contract for a \$25,000 job-printing order with his paper, summarily withdrew it. "It is apparent," said Carter, "that the contract was withdrawn because of political differences."

Horror Comics (Contd.)

After trying six months of voluntary self-censorship of comic books by the publishers themselves, New York state decided that self-censorship is not enough. Last week Governor Averell Harriman signed into law a bill making it a crime (maximum penalty: \$500 fine, one year in prison) to sell "obscene and objectionable comics" to minors, or to use such words as "crime, sex, horror, terror" in comic-book titles. The protests of comic-book publishers were joined by book and newspaper publishers; they pointed out that the wording of the law was subject to loose interpretation as to what is "objectionable." They also opposed even more strongly the part of the law that makes the sale of paperbacks to minors

a crime, if the cover picture is "devoted to illicit sex or exploits lust."

The new law must still stand a test in court. Once before when the New York state legislature passed a similar censorship law, the U.S. Supreme Court declared it unconstitutional.

Advice Taken

Just out of Harvard ('48), where he was managing editor of the daily *Crimson*, New York-born Anthony Lewis landed a writing job on the Sunday *New York Times*. Tony Lewis did not do very well. One day more than two years ago, Sunday Editor Lester Markel called him in, suggested that he go out and get some reporting experience. Tony Lewis went home and



Walter Bennett

REPORTER LEWIS
Fit to print.

told his wife, "I've been fired," then started looking for a reporting job.

He tried the *Times*'s Washington bureau. But Pundit Arthur Krock, who then headed the 24-man bureau, also advised him to go somewhere else and get some reporting experience. The Scripps-Howard tabloid *Washington Daily News* had the job: it hired Lewis and he quickly made a mark as a byline reporter. In 1953, when he began looking into the records of Government employees who had been fired as security risks, he came across the unpublicized case of Abraham Chasanow, suspended by the Navy Department (TIME, May 10, 1954). Reporter Lewis wrote a five-part series on Chasanow's troubles, stirred up so much interest that the Navy reviewed the case, cleared Chasanow. The series won Tony Lewis the \$500 annual American Newspaper Guild Heywood Broun Award for enterprise reporting. One of the honorable-mention winners for the same prize: Veteran (20 years) Reporter James B. ("Scouty") Reston, now

chief of the *Times's* Washington bureau. Reston asked Lewis to drop in to talk about working for the paper. Last week, as he sat in the New York office of the *Times* discussing the final details of a job, over the wire-service Teletypes came an impressive but needless recommendation. Lewis' Chasanow series had just won the Pulitzer Prize for the best "national reporting" of the year.* After he winds up his affairs on the *News*, Reporter Tony Lewis, 28, one of the youngest newsmen ever to win the Pulitzer Prize for national reporting, plans to become a Washington correspondent for the *New York Times*.

Assassins at the Bar

When New York *Mirror* Editor Jack Lait and his Nightclub Columnist Lee Mortimer brought out their untidy, slapdash book, *U.S.A. Confidential*, they quickly became targets of half a dozen libel suits (TIME, May 19, 1952), based on the character assassination that helped make the book a bestseller. Biggest and most important was brought by Dallas' Neiman-Marcus store, which sued for \$7,400,000 because Lait and Mortimer had written: "Some Neiman models are call girls . . . and the Dallas fairy colony is composed of many Neiman dress and millinery designers." Crown Publishers Inc., which published *U.S.A. Confidential*, promptly decided that it could not defend the Lait-Mortimer brand of journalism, settled out of court with the store by publicly apologizing. But Authors Lait and Mortimer refused to settle, boldly announced: "We propose to establish the truth of all our assertions [in the book]." Last week Columnist Mortimer and the estate of Editor Lait, who died last year gave up the pretense of defending the book. To settle the libel suit, Lait's estate and Mortimer paid a "substantial"

* Other Pulitzer Prizes in journalism: for distinguished and meritorious public service, the Columbus (Ga.) *Ledger* and *Ledger-Enquirer*, for its attack on corruption in Alabama's Phenix City (TIME, June 28); for international reporting, the New York *Times's* long-time (five years) Moscow Correspondent Hartman Salisbury. In his series written after returning home, "Russia Re-Viewed" (TIME, Oct. 4); for local reporting where deadline pressure was not a factor, Roland Kenneth Towery of the Cuern (Texas) *Record*, for his series on Texas land "scandals" (TIME, March 7); for local reporting under deadline pressure, Mrs. Caro Brown of the Alice (Texas) *Daily Echo*, for a series on one-man political rule in the state's Duval County (TIME, Feb. 18, 1952); for editorial writing, the Detroit's *Free Press's* Roger Howes, for an editorial on the responsibility of labor and management in an unauthorized U.A.W. strike against Chrysler; for cartooning, St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* Cartoonist Daniel R. Fitzpatrick, for a cartoon urging the U.S. to stay clear of involvement in Indo-China for photography, Los Angeles *Times* Staff Photographer John L. Gaunt Jr., for a picture titled "Tragedy in the Surf." Pulitzer awards in other fields: fiction, William Faulkner's *A Fable*, drama, Tennessee Williams' *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof*; history, Paul Horgan's *Great River*, *The Rio Grande in North American History*; biography, New York *Times* Washington Correspondent William S. White's *The Taff Story*; poetry, The *Collected Poems of Wallace Stevens*; music, Gian-Carlo Menotti's *The Saint at Bleecker Street*.



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See your Frigidaire Air Conditioning Dealer—his name is in the Yellow Pages of the phone book. Or write Frigidaire, Dept. 2368, Dayton 1, Ohio. In Canada, Toronto 13, Ontario.


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sum of money to the store, footed the bill for newspaper ads abjectly admitting: "In retrospect and on more careful examination, these statements, we are now convinced, are untrue and were made without proof or credible evidence."

Manhattan's Communist *Daily Worker* was also forced to eat an expensive diet of crow last week. Four years ago, in its attempt to take over the defense of Negro Rapist Willie McGee and use the case for party propaganda (TIME, May 14, 1951), the *Worker* printed an "exclusive." It charged that Mrs. Willette Hawkins, the Laurel (Miss.) housewife who accused McGee, had actually "forced an illicit affair on him for more than four years and suddenly shouted rape after the whole town discovered the story." Mrs. Hawkins sued the *Worker* for \$1,000,000. Last week she settled for \$5,000, to be paid in ten-week installments, and two apologies to be printed in the *Worker*.

Odnako

Western newsmen have long known that the Russian press, which is one of the biggest in the world (more than 7,100 newspapers and about 1,500 magazines), is also the worst. But it is a rare day in May when the Russians themselves agree. The current issue of *Kommunist*, the official magazine of the Communist Party's Central Committee, decided that there was no ducking that dreary fact any longer. Soviet papers, said *Kommunist* in a candid piece of self-criticism, all sing the same dull tune in the same dull way. "If it were not for the titles and the names of districts, enterprises and collective farms, any one of these papers could be replaced by another one, and neither the reader nor even the editorial employees would notice. The majority of the articles are written in a stereotyped fashion and in dry, bureaucratic language."

Why is the Russian press so bad? Answered *Kommunist*: "Most of the local papers use propaganda articles sent out by the press bureau in Moscow, and very few employ their own authors." Even when they do, the writers so closely ape Moscow that they write "like twins whom it is difficult to tell apart." The magazines are as bad as the newspapers. Most of them are "dull and featureless." Even the overriding concern of the Russian press with serving the party line fails, says *Kommunist*. "Propaganda articles are a rule devoted to the past," and filled with official statistics and statements strung together by writers who are "superficial dilettante journalists."

The editorials in the papers, concludes *Kommunist*, follow a rigid pattern. They begin by discussing a problem, such as agriculture. "Then follows the inevitable *odnako*," which means "however," and which automatically signals in every editorial the switch from praise to criticism. Says *Kommunist*, quoting a typical editorial: "*Odnako*, not everywhere is genuine concern shown . . . Such a situation is intolerable. Party and Soviet organizations must . . ."



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Are you the type that likes to breeze along the open road on a bright summer day with nothing above between you and the blue? Do you like the sound of rain against a snug fabric top? If so, that Chevrolet Convertible in our picture is for you! No question about it. For here's a car that's as young in spirit as you are — and looks it! Even the smart all-vinyl interior is made to live outdoors.

But maybe you like a car that can carry anything from small fry to outboard motors with equal ease. That would be the "Two-Ten" Handyman Station Wagon you see over there (one of five Chevrolet wagons). Here's one car that's so versatile it practically makes you a two-car family all by itself. So low it sets a new height of fashion for station wagons! Practical? If the kids track sand inside, you can wash it out in a jiffy.

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MEDICINE

Halt!

The nationwide program of vaccination against polio, so eagerly awaited for so many years, so recently greeted with clarion calls of hope, ground this week to a sickening halt. The U.S. Public Health Service recommended (and all states were virtually certain to comply) that use of the Salk vaccine be postponed until one can "reappraise" the vaccine now on hand. This includes 1) vaccine shipped to public authorities and now in their refrigerators (enough for 4,000,000 or more shots), plus 2) a similar amount still in the manufacturers' vaults.

Main reason for the drastic decision, which caused bitter disappointment to countless parents and utter chaos in many



United Press

SURGEON GENERAL SCHEELE
An agonizing reappraisal.

health departments and school systems, was that experts had found a "definite association" between inoculations and Cutter Laboratories' vaccine and polio.

Surgeon General Leonard A. Scheele of the U.S. PHS would not go so far as to say that the polio cases in Cutter-vaccinated children were a direct result of the vaccine, but if the statement made any sense at all, the inoculations must have been at least a contributing factor in the onset of the disease. His announced toll: 52 cases of clinical polio among vaccinated children, 50 of them paralytic and 44 after use of Cutter vaccine. (Among all unvaccinated Americans, the week would be expected to bring reports of no more than 150 cases.)

No Cause for Alarm? The stop order did not mean that every batch of vaccine will be fully retested. Instead, said Dr. Scheele, teams of experts from his service will fan out to the five laboratories still making the vaccine (California's Cutter

Laboratories remained under ban and under separate investigation), go through them, examine their records, inspect their equipment and methods, and try to decide on this basis whether the vaccine they have shipped or are ready to ship is safe.

This seemingly haphazard procedure outraged purists among infectious-disease experts, who insisted that every batch of vaccine should be rigorously retested, even if this meant delaying the entire inoculation program a month, with the consequence that in many states it could not be completed before the polio season's peak. But Dr. Scheele was more anxious to reassure than to alarm. Although there is no apparent difference between the vaccine ordered held up and the 5,000,000 or more shots already used, Surgeon General Scheele insisted that "the parents of children who have received [the] vaccine this spring . . . in the very best judgment of the Public Health Service . . . have no cause for alarm." What was involved, said Scheele, was only a "double check."

Surgeon General Scheele held out the hope that inoculations might be resumed toward the end of this week, as the several manufacturers' vaccine is okayed lot by lot.

The week leading up to the stop order showed the U.S. Government at its confused worst.

Monday. The week began with widespread confidence that the Salk vaccine, excepting possibly some of the Cutter product, was safe and that the real problem was to get enough of it to the right places at the right time. Thus the question of controls loomed larger than that of the vaccine's overall safety. Members of Congress drafted bills providing for compulsory federal controls. But Secretary Oveta Culp Hobby's advisory committee on vaccine distribution adopted a report urging only voluntary controls, relying on "health patriotism." It became increasingly clear that no one in Washington, even in Mrs. Hobby's department, had given any serious thought to the situation before April 12, when the results of last year's tests were announced.

Tuesday. In the Senate, nine Republicans and three Democrats joined New York Republican Irving Ives in sponsoring a bill calling for federal control; three similar bills dropped in the House hopper. State after state and city after city had to announce postponement of mass vaccinations in schools because vaccine supplies were falling behind.

Wednesday. President Eisenhower gave the vaccine top billing at his press conference, calling it "a very emotional subject." First, the President pointed out, more exacting tests than those currently used could be devised, but they might delay vaccination programs. Second (and here Ickle showed that he had been briefed in highly technical field), scientists have suspected "a reaction or a development that you might call the provocative effect

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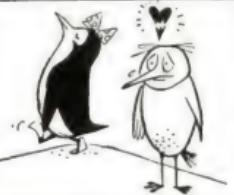
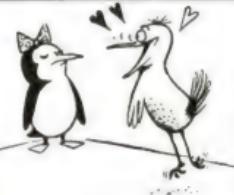
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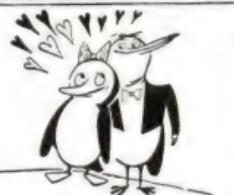
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of this vaccine. You or I, or a little child . . . might have latent polio germs in his system . . . Now the actual puncture of the skin . . . might cause some trouble." This was true, but it had been no less true during last year's field trials, when no such ill effects had been noted. This year's paralytic polio cases following vaccination evidently required another explanation—most likely, defective vaccine.

Thursday. The Washington Post waspishly called Ike's press conference "a miracle of confusion" (but far more confusion was to come). The first child in the Southeast to die of polio after receiving Salk vaccine was Eugene Allen Davis Jr., 2½, of New Orleans, grandson of famed Cancer Surgeon Alton Ochsner. But New York City parents showed their continuing confidence in the vaccine: fewer than 1% withdrew permission for their children to be inoculated.

A pared-down technical committee on immunology began meeting with Surgeon General Scheele and Dr. Salk at the National Institutes of Health at Bethesda, Md., ten miles from downtown Washington. The session lasted until 2 a.m.

Friday. Surgeon General Scheele—whose own eight-year-old son Leonard ("Bobo") had been vaccinated—testified before the House Banking and Currency Committee (which was considering the vaccine-control bills). Scheele said that all vaccine not yet shipped from the manufacturers' plants was embargoed. At Bethesda, meanwhile, the experts' meeting went on until 4 a.m.

Saturday. The Public Health Service recommended that further vaccinations, with vaccine from any source, be postponed until another statement next day.

Sunday. Surgeon General Scheele announced postponement of vaccinations. Whatever the field teams of investigators might find, two things were clear

¶ There was a hard-to-draw suspicion that more live virus particles than a child can tolerate had slipped through in some of this year's vaccine.

¶ The simplified 1955 testing procedure (with U.S. laboratories only reading reports on tests made by manufacturers and spot-checking occasional batches of vaccine) was not good enough to detect such possible slip-ups. It remained to be seen whether the meticulous triple-testing of every batch used in last year's field trials would be enough for the future, or whether new procedures would have to be found.

Hope for New Life

The pituitary gland, a pea-sized object cannily concealed in the middle of the skull, was once believed to be the soul's abiding place. In the 20th century, surgeons have worried less about the soul, but the pituitary's front part was found to produce no fewer than six master hormones,* which control slave hormones in

* Growth (somatotrophic) hormone, ACTH (adrenocorticotropic), thyroid-stimulating (thyrotropic) hormone and, in women, three that regulate the reproductive cycle: follicle-stimulating (FSH), luteinizing (LH) and prolactin.



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by BEARDSLEY RUMBLE

IN a dramatic bid to raise the standard of living in Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth Government is now offering U. S. manufacturers such overwhelming incentives that more than three hundred new factories have been established in this sun-drenched island 961 miles off the Florida Coast.

First and most compelling incentive is a completely tax-free period of ten years for most manufacturers who set up new plants in Puerto Rico.

For example, a recent analysis for one Ohio firm revealed that due to tax exemption and operating economies it will increase its net profit from \$187,000 to \$442,000 a year by locating its new plant in Puerto Rico.

The Commonwealth will leave no stone unturned to help you get started. It will



Aerial view of the modern city of San Juan, capital and financial center of Puerto Rico.

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| If your net profit after U. S. Corporate Income Tax is: | Your net profit in Puerto Rico would be: |
|---|--|
| \$ 17,500 | \$ 25,000 |
| 29,500 | 50,000 |
| 53,500 | 100,000 |
| 245,500 | 500,000 |
| 485,500 | 1,000,000 |

DIVIDEND TAX EXEMPTION*

| If your income after U. S. Individual Income Tax is: | Your net income in Puerto Rico would be: |
|--|--|
| \$ 3,900 | \$ 5,800 |
| 7,340 | 10,800 |
| 10,270 | 15,000 |
| 14,830 | 25,000 |
| 23,180 | 50,000 |
| 37,480 | 100,000 |
| 70,180 | 500,000 |

*Dividends are tax-free only if paid to residents of Puerto Rico by a tax-exempt corporation. Examples are based on Federal rates (Jan. 1, 1954) for single persons.

Twenty-eight factories are now producing delicate electronic equipment.

Among the U. S. companies already manufacturing in Puerto Rico are Sylvania Electric, Carborundum Company, Remington Rand, Univis Lens, Shoe Corporation of America and Weston Electric.

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Listen to what L. H. Christensen, Vice President of St. Regis Paper, says: "The climate is probably as close to paradise as man will ever see. I find Puerto Ricans in general extremely friendly, courteous and cooperative. This plant in Puerto Rico is one of our most efficient operations, in both quality and output. Our labor has responded well to all situations."

Six steamship companies and four airlines operate regular services between Puerto Rico and the mainland. San Juan is just 5½ hours by air from New York City. There is no duty on trade with the mainland.

Are You Eligible?

Says Governor Muñoz: "Our drive is for new capital. Our slogan is not 'move something old to Puerto Rico,' but 'start

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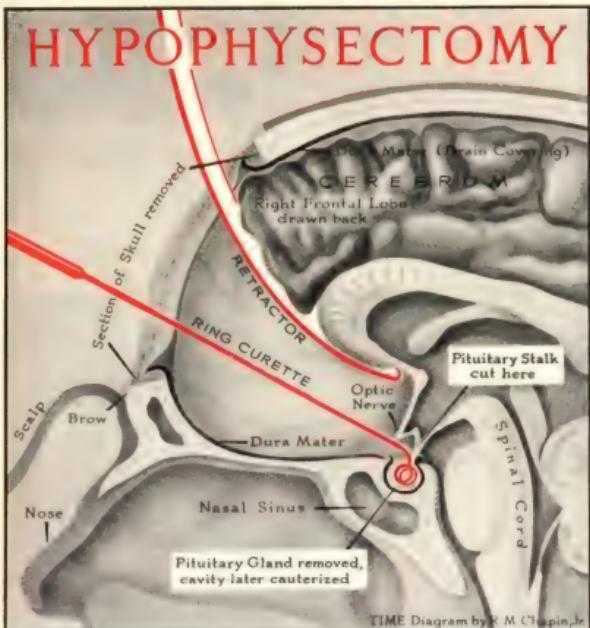
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build a factory for you. It will help you secure financing. It will even screen job applicants for you—and then train them to operate your machines.

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TIME Diagram by R. M. Chapin, Jr.

other glands. Clearly, it would be fatal if a surgeon took out so vital a gland. At most, he might operate on a cancerous pituitary, but then he was scrupulously careful to leave some of the gland intact.

Last week Dr. Olof Pearson told a packed audience of medical researchers in Atlantic City that in three years a Manhattan medical-surgical team had removed the pituitary from no fewer than 79 victims of advanced cancer. Most patients (though definitely not cured) enjoyed a new lease of active and relatively pain-free life.

The Unidentified Hormone. The revolution in medicine's attitude to the pituitary is one of many important results of the isolation of cortisone. Some cancers, it was known, did not grow so fast, or perhaps not at all, if they were deprived of sex hormones. The ovaries or testicles secreted these hormones in response to commands from the master pituitary. Theoretically, removing the sex and adrenal glands (which also secrete sex hormones) should have solved the problem. But it proved not to be so simple. Some part of the body—perhaps the pituitary—was making an unidentified hormone that was as damaging as the sex hormones in permitting cancer growth. Only after it became possible to give hormones like cortisone as replacements could doctors consider taking out the entire pituitary.

Swedish Drs. Rolf Luft and Herbert Olivecrona devised a daring operation, through the side of the skull, to get at

the pituitary and get it out. They hoped this operation would be a substitute for the removal of ovaries or testicles and adrenal glands. Cuban Drs. José Schwartz and Jorge Picaza tried hypophysectomy (medical jargon for cutting out the hypophysis or pituitary) in a woman who had been riddled with breast cancer, and gained an extraordinary reprieve for her (TIME, Feb. 1, 1954).

The Straight Line. One thing that bothered Neurosurgeon Bronson Ray of New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center was the sideways approach through the skull, which makes operating difficult. He tried getting at the well-protected pituitary through the nasal sinuses, but this led to too many complications. Finally he hit upon a seemingly simple adaptation, cutting his trapdoor into the skull bone not at the temple, but at the forehead hairline. Then he lifted up the brain and could work in a straight line toward the pituitary. The catch was that with all his instruments he had to work through a tight tangle of crisscrossed nerves, notably those on which sight and smell depend. But cutting only one, thus sacrificing nothing more than the sense of smell on the right side. Surgeon Ray was able to get the long handle of his tiny surgical spoon into the pituitary's hiding place and scoop it out. Then he stuffed a piece of sponge into the cavity, led a thin glass tube to it, and poured in a caustic solution that burned out any last fragments of pituitary.

Surgeon Ray has perfected the operation for a series of patients selected by Dr. Pearson, attending physician at Memorial Center for Cancer and Allied Diseases. The procedure, no longer rated dangerous, takes only 1½ hours. Many patients are up and about the next day; within a week they report a loss of pain or even discomfort. Some who had been resigned to an early death have begun virtually new lives after hypophysectomy controlled the recurrence or spread of colonizing cancers. Maintenance medication is simple: regular tablets of cortisone and thyroid hormone suffice for most; one in four also needs pitressin (to control water balance), which is taken like snuff.

Some men with cancer of the breast or prostate have been helped, but by far the greatest number of patients have been women suffering from recurrences of cancer of the breast. Of 37 whose progress can be evaluated, 20 showed marked improvement and 15 are still living (one almost two years after the operation). Among the 17 cases listed as failures were many whose disease was too far advanced to leave reasonable hope of betterment.

Eventually, Memorial's experts believe, the operation will be useful in no less than 80% of cases of breast cancer, which is the nation's commonest, with 50,000 cases a year.

Twin Sequel

Prissana and Napit Polpinyo, the Siamese twins from Thailand who were separated a month ago at Chicago's Billings Hospital (TIME, April 11), were learning to walk straight ahead by themselves instead of sideways in tandem, as they had when they were joined at the abdomen. Their recovery after the successful operation was probably speeded by the presence of their familiar nurse, Jirapon Karsensak, who will soon return with them to Thailand.



PRISSANA & NAPIT WITH NURSE
No longer Siamese.
Arthur Shay

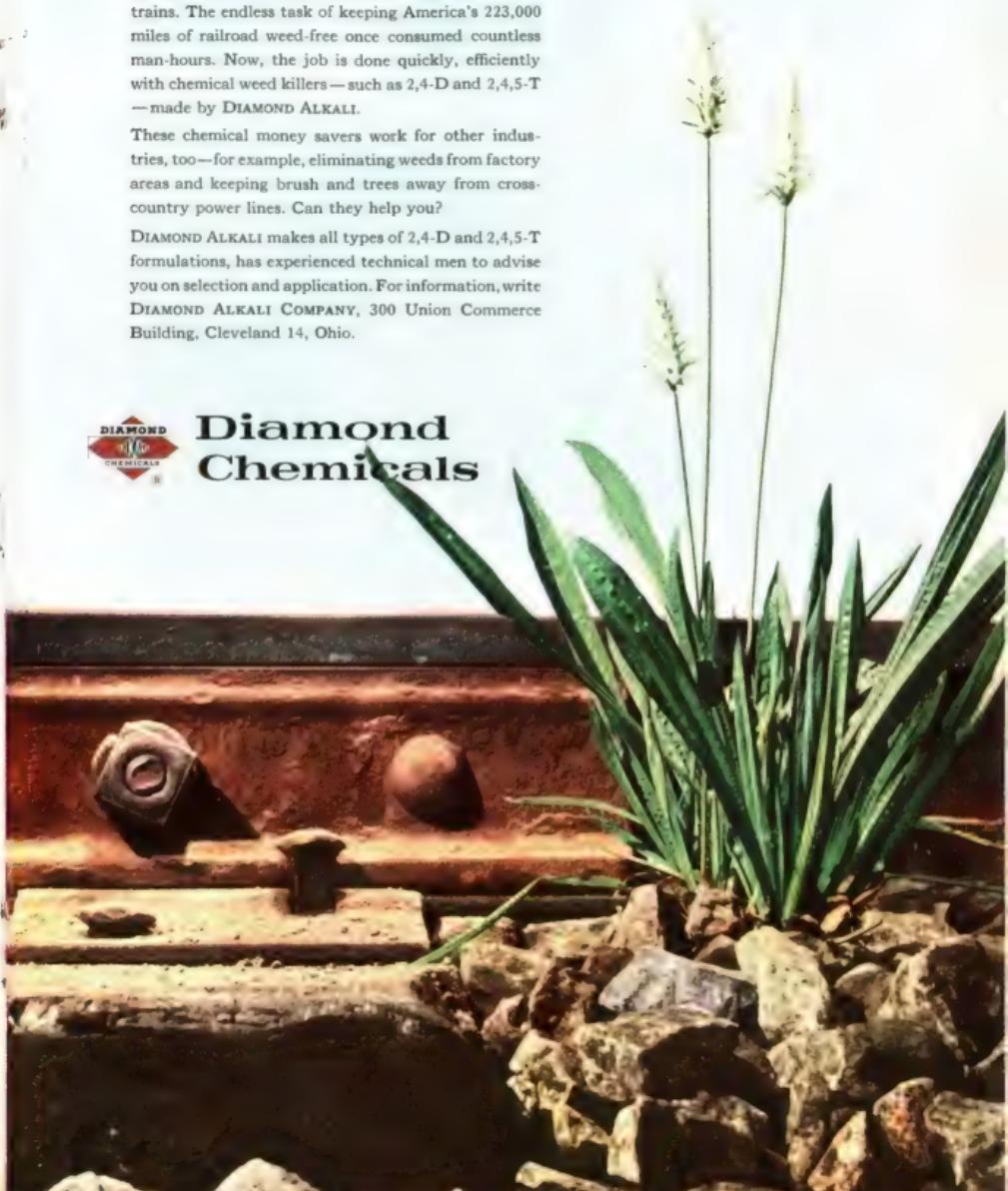
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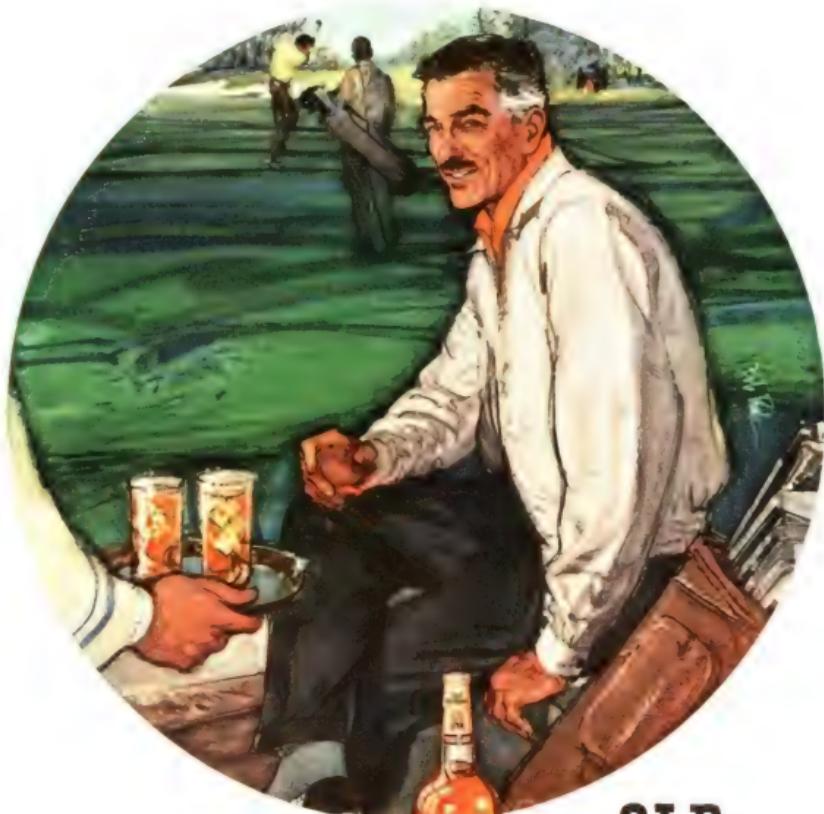
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SPORT

California Moves In

Clouds piled high over Churchill Downs. Lightning flickered, and a few drops splashed from the thunderheads. The band broke into *My Old Kentucky Home*, the mint-julep vendors stopped their spiel, and the carnival that was the 83rd Kentucky Derby slowed down to a hush.

On the track, ten thoroughbreds paraded to the post. But anyone in position or condition to see them—and few were—had eyes for only three: Nashua, owned by New York Financier William Woodward Jr.; Summer Tan, owned by Columbus, Ohio's Mrs. John W. Galbreath; and Swaps, owned by California Rancher Rex Ellsworth.

A week before, the Run for the Roses had figured to be a two-horse race. Nashua and Summer Tan would be con-

tinued: "Swoosh went Swaps." Nashua just did not have it. Swaps drove past the wire, winner by a length and a half and richer by \$108,400. In show position, 6½ lengths back, came fading Summer Tan.

Air-Mail Chess

As it has for three centuries, the little *Bierstube* known as *Bauern-Lola* still echoes to the drinking songs of the burghers of Kronach (pop. 10,000), in Bavaria. Except on Wednesday nights. Then the town's 70-year-old chess club takes over, and antlered deer heads brood silently from the walls. In recent years, Kronach's players got tired of each other's familiar tactics. West and away, across the Atlantic, they decided, there must be the kind of competition that would put the old spirit back into Kronach's club.

Thanks to a Hungarian D.P. who had



SWAPS BEATING NASHUA IN THE DERBY
"Swoosh" went the red and black.

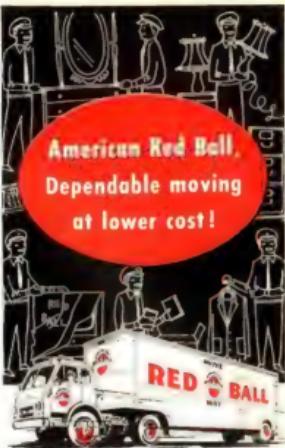
tinuing their thrilling two-year-old feud. But the crowd had taken a fancy to California-bred Swaps. Now he was their 14-5 second choice—high esteem for a colt whose ex-cowboy owner had come to Kentucky in 1933 with \$600 in his pocket and a yen to buy some brood mares. By 1946 Ellsworth was successful enough to buy a brown horse named Khaled from the Aga Khan, and last week Khaled's son Swaps was carrying the red-and-black Ellsworth colors in their first Derby.

The horses broke well, pounded around the fading arc of the stretch turn where other Derby fields had tangled, and twisted the odds in their rush for the rail. Swaps wasted no time. Jockey Willie Shoemaker booted him clear, and he took the lead. Nashua cased wide, as Jockey Eddie Arcaro held him off the pace. Summer Tan, too, ran with the pack. Coming around the stretch turn again, Nashua made his move. He pulled up for a split-second look at Swaps, and then Shoemaker took his mount away. Said Arcaro

stopped by for a few games at the *Bauern-Lola* before he made his way to the U.S. Kronach found its new opponents in Peoria, Ill. There Distillery Foreman Henry Cramer listened to Kronach's ambassador and wrote to Bavaria suggesting an international match to be carried on by mail. Each town fielded a 11-man team with each member carrying on two games at the same time.

That was in the spring of 1951. Foreman Cramer, as Peoria's playing secretary, kept up a monumental correspondence with Alfred Joanni, manager of a Kronach porcelain factory and the only man in the Kronach club who spoke English. For four years, the international mail match ground on. Although each letter was vitally concerned with the progress of 42 chess games, Joanni and Cramer managed to mix in some gossip, too. "We got to know the families and troubles of partners across the ocean," says Joanni.

Pictures were exchanged. When one of the Americans died we let the Peorians



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Even more unusual, is the fact that these two great restaurants — Chicago's finest — are housed in Chicago's two finest hotels. The Pump Room is in the Ambassador Hotel, the College Inn Porterhouse is in the Hotel Sherman.

Next time you come to Chicago, let the fabulous cuisine of these restaurants serve as your guide in selecting a hotel. In the Ambassador and Sherman, you will find that the luxury of accommodations and perfection of service are as outstanding as the famous food. Suites and rooms provide television, radio and air-conditioning.

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score the game for him in reverence to the deceased."

For all the Bavarian solicitude, Peoria could not stay the course. Last week, with Kronach ahead 23-18, Peoria's W. E. McCraw, last American left in the match, was faced with a passed pawn and a hopelessly cramped position. Reluctantly, he resigned. This month, as a token of friendship, Kronach's citizens will present a porcelain trophy of two chess players to the officer in charge of U.S. forces stationed there.

Losers at Last

When it was over, the Naval Academy crew hardly knew what to do. It had been so long since they lost (three years and 31 races) that the old rowing tradition of collecting the losers' shirts had become a happy habit. But last week the Middies got a reminder that sort of shirt-shucking can work both ways. Though they rowed their hearts out on Boston's choppy Charles River, they slid past the finish line a long length and a half behind the University of Pennsylvania.

Appropriately, the Penn crew that won the Adams Cup last week was coached by Diamond Sculler Joe Burk, who learned his sweep-swing from Rusty Callow. Rusty is the man who made Navy great. He arrived at Annapolis in 1950, put in an unsuccessful year, and then watched his crews sink right out from under him — on the flood-swollen waters of the Ohio River in June 1951, three Navy shells were wrecked. But Callow and Navy did a quick salvage job. From Meilahti Gulf, Finland to Newport Beach, Calif., they won race after race, including the 1952 Olympic championship.

When defeat finally came last week, it was far from a disgrace. Navy's new and inexperienced oarsmen pushed Penn to the fastest time ever clocked on that mile-and-a-quarter course: 8:47.7. Coach Callow was not at all disheartened, for he had the makings of another great eight. Now that the Middies have learned to lose, said he, "Navy will have to start budgeting for crew shirts."

Scoreboard

¶ Bullet-Bob Turley, the fireballing right-hander whom the Yankees bought from Baltimore last year, made his bosses look like smart investors. Only a stubborn scorer kept him from pitching a one-hitter as he struck out 13 batters and beat the Boston Red Sox 6-0, for his fifth victory and fifth full game in five starts.

¶ With the help of a flying start as he took off on the anchor leg of a mile relay race against Ohio State and Army in Pittsburgh, Arnie Sowell, Pitt's junior speed boy, came home in front and stepped off one of the fastest quarter-miles in foot-racing history. His time: 0:45.4.

¶ While he and his teammates floundered along, nine games off the pace, the Giants' dour Don Mueller kept belting the ball with astonishing regularity. With four hits against the Pittsburgh Pirates, Don boosted his batting average to .407, stretched his hitting streak to 19 straight games.

GREAT



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GO GREAT NORTHERN

TIME, MAY 16, 1955



Now I know how King John V felt!

I've had it in mind for a long while . . . to give something to our church as a memorial for my father. He was one of its most active members for over fifty years.

I wanted a carillon—that would fit Dad's character perfectly. How proud he would have been every time he heard its bells, in church or in his home a mile away!

But I was worried about the cost. Oh, I knew about the Bok Tower, and that John V gave the beautiful bells at Mafra to the people of Portugal. But I'm just a fairly well-to-do businessman, not a king or a millionaire.

Then our pastor, seeing that I was really serious, introduced me to a sales representative who'd been calling on him. That's the way I learned about electronic carillons.

Using tiny bars of metal in place of half-ton

bells, a keyboard any pianist or organist can play, and amplifying equipment of the sort used in public buildings, Stromberg-Carlson designed for us an installation which, except for weight and cost, is the equivalent of 38 huge cast bells! They even added an automatic attachment that starts and stops special music at any pre-set time of day.

Our church now has the finest bell music in the country—no wonder I feel like a king. One difference—my bill was well under three thousand dollars!

If you have in mind a donation to your favorite church, college or institution, why not consider a Stromberg-Carlson carillon? Prices begin as low as five hundred dollars. Your inquiry will receive prompt attention and incurs no obligation. Address Department T-5.

There is nothing finer than a
Stromberg-Carlson®
Rochester 3, New York



EDUCATION

The Purists

[See Cover]

At 7:30 one morning, two men who had just met for the first time sat eating breakfast in Pasadena's Huntington-Sheraton Hotel. One of the men was a U.S. Senator who had come to town to see the jet-propulsion laboratory at the California Institute of Technology. But the Senator seemed to have only the foggiest notion of who the other man was. "What department are you in at Caltech?" asked the Senator. Replied his companion: "Physics."

For modest, stocky Lee Alvin DuBridge, it was a typical answer. He would be the last man in the world to volunteer the

came the second American to win one in physics. Since then, U.S. science has accumulated 16.

Americans take a certain patriotic pride in that record, but they can take little credit themselves for having achieved it. The tradition of "pure" science is a foreign one that had to be transplanted from Europe and virtually forced on American soil. Even today the nation spends through the Government, \$2 billion a year on science, but only about one dollar in 20 goes to pure science; the U.S. has more than 85,000 scientists and engineers, but only about 3% are engaged in fundamental research. The reason for the imbalance is that 1) such research seems dreamy and impractical, and 2) there are tremendous

tech's Palomar and the Carnegie Institution's Mount Wilson, "astronomy is the most useless of all sciences. Why are we astronomers? For the dickens of it."

Fortunately for the nation, Caltech has never compromised with the dickens-of-it approach, nor has it ever ceased to make fundamental principles the entire content and purpose of its education. As a result, it occupies a special place in the esteem of scientists and engineers. Though it may have rivals, it has no superior anywhere in the world. "Other places," says Nobel Laureate Isidor Rabi of Columbia University, "have good people. But at Caltech, they are all good."

Not as a Stranger. Just how Caltech achieved its extraordinary stature is one of the phenomena of U.S. education. Since it took its present form only 35 years ago, it is not only the youngest of its peers among U.S. universities, it is also one of the smallest (600 undergraduates, 450 graduate students). On its 30-acre campus of stucco, Mediterranean-style buildings and olive-shaded walks, no one is a stranger, and with its faculty of 350, it has the luxuriously high teacher-student ratio of about one to three. While other campuses glut themselves with courses, Caltech will happily drop a few (most recent example: meteorology and industrial design) on the refreshing theory that "if Caltech can't do a job within its sphere better than anyone else, then there's no sense in doing it at all." Over the years, it has either trained or hired for permanent positions five Nobel Prize-winners. It has 42 names in *American Men of Science* and the highest percentage (6%) of facultymen in the National Academy of Sciences.

Like most educators, the men of Caltech have their little eccentricities. Astrophysicist Fritz Zwicky takes peculiar pride in the fact that he has never given a student a grade of 100 (except once, and then the student turned out to be a fiction created by a band of Zwicky's colleagues). Brilliant young Theoretical Physicist Richard Feynman is a master at breaking lock and safe combinations (during World War II, he made the rounds of Los Alamos safes, depositing "Guess who?" notes in them). In his spare time, Nobel Chemist Linus Pauling likes to blast away at the souped-up claims of advertisers (he once completely deflated a popular chlorophyll deodorant by proving that instead of killing a smell, the stuff merely paralyzed the nose). But on matters affecting the institute, individualism melts into unity. On one occasion, a visiting professor from a Midwest university asked Physicist Robert Bacher how long it takes the faculty to reach a major policy decision. "Oh," replied Bacher, "anywhere from ten minutes to two hours." Replied the astounded visitor: "Why, it takes us months."

Balloon & Rocket. The gates of Caltech do not swing open for everyone who knocks. In a recent survey, the average student IQ was placed at 142, the lowest scorer (122) being a young foreigner who was still having trouble with his English. This brain power, when combined with



PHYSICISTS MILLIKAN & DU BRIDGE
Knowledge is its own reward.

information that he is actually president of Caltech, that he heads one of the nation's most powerful advisory boards, and that he was wartime director of the fabulous Radiation Laboratory at M.I.T. He looks like a pleasant, slightly rumpled Mr. Anybody—a man who starts the day with a bowl of shredded wheat and is willing to drop the dry cleaning off on his way to work. Yet, both in his own right and as head of Caltech, Lee DuBridge plays a crucial role in the U.S. He is one of the new breed of men who have become an integral part of the national destiny. At 53, Lee DuBridge can justly claim the title, Senior Statesman of Science.

Old as Archimedes. The kind of science that DuBridge and Caltech stand for is as old as Archimedes, but for the U.S., it has come into its own only within the last generation. It was not until 1907 that an American scientist (Physicist Albert A. Michelson) won the Nobel Prize. It was not until 16 years later that DuBridge's great predecessor, Robert A. Millikan, be-

demands for scientists to work in technological fields, both military and commercial. Pure science, explains Lee DuBridge, is "not the development of new devices or techniques. It is not the discovery of new cures for diseases. It is not the development of new weapons of war." Pure science is "simply knowledge."

The Dickens of H. To DuBridge and the men of Caltech, knowledge is its own reward. The great principles discovered may one day lead to a cure for cancer or a trip to the moon. But Caltech is the home of purists—purists in a technological Babylon that sometimes appears to tolerate them only because they inevitably turn out to be the men behind the men behind some new physical blessing. For no tangible reason at all, the men of Caltech have peered into the dawn of time, measured the invisible, eavesdropped on thunder over Jupiter. Their goal is not to produce, only to understand. "Really," says Astronomer Ira S. Bowen, who directs the jointly operated observatories. Cal-

CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

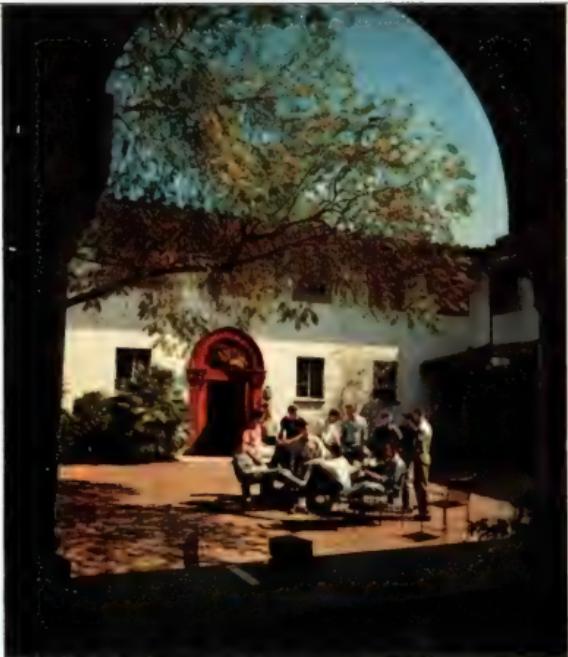
PHOTOGRAPHS FOR TIME

BY

GEORGE STROCK AND ROBERT LANDRY

SUNNY PATIO of Ricketts House, one of five campus dormitories, is pleasant spot for student bull sessions.

MAIN QUADRANGLE is bordered by laboratories and tile-roofed Throop Hall, college administration building.





EARHART PLANT LABORATORY, which can duplicate climate and growing conditions found almost anywhere in world,

The Tools of Research



SOLAR FURNACE concentrates sun's rays by 56 lenses and mirrors for study of materials under 5,440° heat.

HIGH-POTENTIAL LAB simulates million-volt lightning bolt to test power-line safety.

is used by visiting Australian biologist (below) to study effects of light on flax seedlings growing in boxes of different nutrients.





David Elman

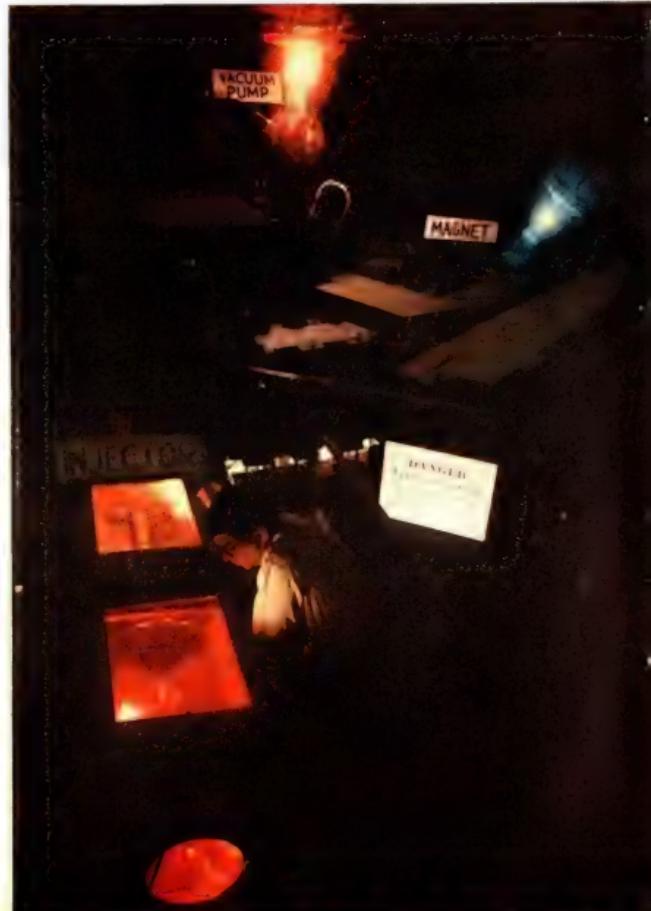


ATOMIC NUCLEI are studied with synchrotron (left). Transformer in injector chamber shoots bursts of particles into unit where 10 billion electrons, reaching speed close to that of light and energy of more than 300 million electron volts, travel around vacuum chamber, emitting white glow and trailing blue tail (above).

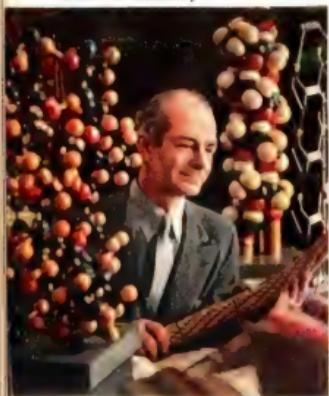


HYDRODYNAMICS LAB water tunnel tests design of underwater missiles.

Manometer (right) checks speed of current resisting red-colored water jet.



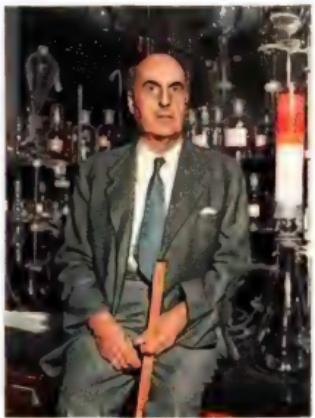
The Faculty



CHEMISTRY: Dr. Linus Pauling, division chairman, won 1954 Nobel Prize for studies of molecular structure, shown by models.



ENGINEERING: Department head Dr. Fred C. Lindwall operates analog computer for solving intricate mechanical problems.



BIOLOGY: Professor George Beadle (in white coat), chairman of division, leads classroom study of photosynthesis of water plants in test tubes.



ORGANIC CHEMISTRY: Dr. Laszlo Zechmeister is a leader in development of chromatography, separation of compounds for analysis.



PHYSICS: Professor Carl D. Anderson (center), discoverer of the positron and positive and negative mesons, received 1936 Nobel Prize.

PRESIDENT & PROFESSOR: Dr. Lee A. DuBridge (left) and Dr. Robert Bacher, physics, mathematics and astronomy chairman, stand before system for registering synchrotron results.

mechanics, sometimes finds surprising outlets. Some of the japes at Caltech make ordinary college-boy pranks look like arrangements of kindergarten blocks. On one occasion a senior opened his door to find a completely assembled and working Ford in his room. Another senior found an assembled cement mixer, and still another bumped into a meteorological balloon that stretched from floor to ceiling and from wall to wall—completely filled with water. Even dance decorations may inspire the young scientific mind. Once Dr. George Mayhew, general panjandrum of student affairs, picked up the phone and heard a voice ask: "Dr. Mayhew, did you give permission for a 57-foot rocket to be built by Ricketts' House?"

No matter what is going on at Caltech, competition is the order of the day—everywhere, that is, except possibly on the gridiron. There, Coach Bert LaBrucherie, who once led U.C.L.A. to the Rose Bowl and later got thrown out because he failed to make it a habit, rules one of the oddest squads in the history of U.S. football. Though the boys play hard, they have cheerfully lost 25 games in a row. At one time, when they piled up a losing score of 12-18 against their archrival Occidental, local paper headlined the news: CALTECH THROWS SCARE INTO OXY. "For us," says Coach LaBrucherie, "this was a moral victory. We usually don't scare anyone." After his own experience with the big time, however, the coach is content. He can get along without the hoots of disgruntled alumni, the pressures of professional boosters, the shenanigans over athletic scholarships. The closest he has come to complaining: "Some of our budding geniuses can't see well enough without their glasses. Though a Caltech player has yet to tackle his own man, boys have been known to line up with the wrong team."

Vocabulary Builder. Since Caltech is dedicated to science and engineering, it is only natural that its laboratories should outnumber classrooms about five to one. And out of these laboratories have come some major revolutions in knowledge. The terms that Caltech has made important—cosmic ray, Badger's rule, alpha helix, *Neurospora*, positron, meson and mu-meson—may not be exactly household words, but they have become standard parts of science's vocabulary.

It was Millikan, the first boss of modern Caltech, who discovered the cosmic ray and first measured the charge of the electron. Nobel Laureate Thomas Hunt Morgan unlocked the mysteries of the chromosome, and Richard Tolman helped prepare the way for the modern theory of chemical-reaction rates. Richard Badger's rule described the relationship between the vibration and size of two-atom molecules. Through his work on the red and yellow pigments of such plants as carrots and tomatoes, László Zechmeister has determined some of the molecular configurations that are effective precursors of vitamin A.

In Caltech's Seismological Laboratory, such researchers as Hugo Benioff and Beno Gutenberg have explored the crust

and core of the earth, and found out as much as any men alive about the nature of seismic waves, earthquakes, aftershock. Physicist C. C. Lauritsen produced the first 1,000,000-volt X-ray tube, and Carl Anderson won a Nobel Prize for discovering the positron. Meanwhile, Caltech biologists have been probing their own areas of the invisible. Geneticist Alfred H. Sturtevant described the linear order of genes; Calvin B. Bridges provided proof for the chromosome theory of heredity. In determining that genes control the synthesis of vitamins and amino acids, George Beadle discovered the bread mold, *Neurospora*, as an effective research tool. This has sped the progress of genetics a hundredfold, was partly responsible for the successful increased production of penicillin.

The relentless search for knowledge has not only outstripped the senses, it has

that the "resonance" of the atom is the source of the forces that hold molecules together. He discovered the alpha helix as the fundamental feature of many proteins, went on to explore the architecture of protein, the fundamental substance of living organisms. On the surface, such work often seems remote from practicality, but it has helped chemists find the necessary techniques to create hundreds of new drugs, plastics, synthetic fibers. By unveiling the structure of the hemoglobin molecule, Pauling also revealed the nature of hitherto unrecognized ills, e.g., sickle-cell anemia, and may have laid the foundation for a whole new medical strategy against disease.

As the men of Caltech well know, nature does not give up her secrets easily. There is, says Carl Anderson, no way to see the atom or examine it at first hand.



SENIORS SUPPLE & ANDELIN
Show that curl grad V = 0.

Murray Garrett—Graphic House

transgressed both time and space. Geochimist Claire Patterson has pushed back the origin of the earth to 4.5 billion years, and A.E.J. Engel, Heinz Lowenstam, and Samuel Epstein described what the earth's temperatures and atmosphere were millennia ago. At the same time, the astronomers have probed millions of light-years farther out in space. Seth B. Nicholson discovered three more satellites to Jupiter: Walter Baade discovered a whole new family of stars.

Smog & Surge. Occasionally Caltech scientists and engineers come down to earth long enough to worry about such purely practical matters as smog, the effect of wave and surge on harbor installations, the first large-scale testing of hydraulic pumps, and, through their study of the laws of aerodynamics, the design of better airplanes. But the work of Nobel Chemist Linus Pauling is of a more rarefied order. The foremost pioneer in applying the quantum theory to the study of chemical bonds, he found

"It must be studied by indirect evidence, and the technical difficulty involved has been compared to asking a man who has never seen a piano to describe a piano from the sound it would make falling downstairs in the dark." But for all the exacting labor, adds Physicist Feynman, "there is a great thrill—a real emotional thrill—when you discover something interesting." The mission of Caltech: to pass on that sense of adventure to the scientists and engineers of the future.

The Big Change. In the last four years Rodney Supple and John Philip Andelin Jr. of Los Angeles, now seniors, have both caught the spirit of that mission. But they have done so only after going through as tough an ordeal as any undergraduate anywhere in the country. In 1951 they were "A" students in their respective high schools, and they had both earned those As with very little effort. Then came the decision to go to Caltech. After that, life was never quite the same.

They did not know it at the time, but

WHY KENTUCKY PIGS DIE HAPPY

by
J. P. Van Winkle
 President
Stitzel-Weller
(Old Fitzgerald)
Distillery
Louisville, Kentucky
Established 1849



Kentucky porkers die happy when they're downright sure their shanks will wind up on the platter as genuine Kentucky country ham.

And what a morsel it is! Smiling up at you from its own red-eye gravy, it's something to say grace over!

Preparation of this Kentucky confection is more ritual than chore. The moon hangs just so as the process begins. There's been many a bitter feud in defense of a brine formula.

Curing recipes are whispered from father to son, and reputations hang from many a smokehouse string.

As to the curing, some folks say the farmer who raised the pig may marry, bring up his young 'uns and pass to his Maker before the ham is decreed fitly mellow for the pan.

Good things in Kentucky have a way of growing slowly. This goes too for my specialty—the distilling and aging of genuine Kentucky Sour Mash Bourbon.

Both our ham and our bourbon call for the finest of grain, and time-in-the-making means no more to the distiller than it does to the hog. Both of us, in the Kentucky tradition, take our own sweet time in perfecting our product.

That's why there's never too much of either to glut the market or overstuff the customer.

Fact is, your aged Kentucky country ham is seldom served "by the slab." Its flavor is too generous for that. It eats best as a combination tid-bit and main course.

Likewise, if you are a man who takes his whiskey somewhat on the sparing side, selecting your brand for enjoyment and not for bulk, you may wish to join the inner circle of discriminating hosts who have discovered the satisfying flavor of OLD FITZGERALD in modest helpings, and find it good business to share, in moderation, with associates and friends.

Bonded 100 Proof Original Sour Mash Kentucky Straight Bourbon

they were only two of hundreds of boys (1,200 a year) who also had the necessary credits in mathematics, physics and chemistry to apply for the institute. As it does each year, Caltech picked those with the top academic records, then sent out a team of professors to interview them. The professor who talked to Supple kept asking him why he wanted to be an engineer. He also spoke to Supple's teachers, tried to find out whether the boy was really curious, or merely out for marks. Caltech has good reason for such probing: unless a student wants to be an engineer or a scientist with all his heart, he will simply not get through.

Still cocky from their high-school triumphs, Supple, Andelin and 178 fellow freshmen arrived in Pasadena a week before the term began, were immediately whisked off to Caltech's camp in the San Bernardino Mountains. There, for three days, Noblemen, freshmen and a few upperclassmen played games, made speeches and put on skits. But each skit or speech turned out to be a veiled warning that tough days lay ahead. Supple and Andelin soon caught on. Says Supple: "I had suddenly run into a bunch of people who were a lot brighter than I was." Adds Andelin: "I was terribly intimidated. Here were my classmates, and they were already running around talking to the profs about the fourth dimension."

Mud & Noses. During the first term, there were plenty of diversions: the rushing by the four houses, the subsequent indignities after getting in (coolie hats, false noses, etc.), adjustment to the fact that class attendance is optional and that exams are run by the honor system. But there were also other matters—e.g., calculus, molecular physics, basic graphics, inorganic chemistry, as well as a big dose of English literature and European history. Though careful not to appear to be "snakes" (grinds), Supple and Andelin found themselves working a straight 50-hour week. Says Supple: "That first term you don't know where you are. You've got a few physics problems to work out, about 50 pages of history to answer quizzes on each day, and you've got math problems and chemistry experiments. One conclusion you've come to is that high school was never like this."

Caltech does its best to cushion the blow when the first blue slips (academic warnings) go out. For a student who has always been accustomed to getting As, the almost inevitable Cs can seem a crushing failure. They are also pretty hard on the proud parents, and it is one of Dean of Freshmen Foster Strong's most ticklish tasks to reassure the older generation that a C at Caltech is the equivalent of an A or a B almost anywhere else. In spite of all the cushioning, however, some students fall by the wayside; by graduation only about two out of three have survived.

Analytical v. Descriptive. After the first year, Supple began to take more engineering, and Andelin more physics and chemistry. But they were both getting the same kind of education—one that does not tell a future engineer how to



PHYSICIST SMITH
 From elephants and basketballs.

make a better thermostat, but gives him, instead, all the principles he will need to know in thermodynamics. No matter what their courses, Supple and Andelin learned by solving problems, and the steps they took in their solutions were far more important than their answers. Theoretically, a Caltech student may arrive at all the wrong answers on exams, and still get passing marks if his professor believes that his thinking is sound. The whole idea, says Biologist George Headle, is to avoid "the descriptive technique, which is just learning things by rote. In the analytical approach, you learn the why of things, the premise being that if you understand the principles, you can apply them to any problem."

In sophomore physics, Andelin was asked to prove "that a central force field is conservative." "Show," asked junior physics, "that curl grad V = 0." In senior physics: "Expand the wave function

$$\Psi(r, \theta, \phi) = u(r, \theta) \sin m\phi$$

in a series of eigenfunctions corresponding to the z-component of angular momentum."

On the final exam in Astronomy 1, Andelin explained how he would "determine the internal motions and the variation of ionization in a planetary nebula. In Physical Chemistry 21c, he was asked to "describe carefully the resultant change in state which occurs when at the temperature T one faraday passes reversibly through the cell, Cu, CuSO₄ (0.01 M), CuSO₄ (0.001 M), Cu." In Mathematics 114a he had to prove Lagrange's identity for complex numbers:

$$\left| \sum_{i=1}^n a_i z_i \right|^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n |a_i|^2 |z_i|^2 - \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} |a_i z_j + a_j z_i|^2.$$

While he took his share of history literature, economics, French and German for right from the start Caltech insisted that students spend 25% of their time in

the humanities, not only as undergraduates, but also through their fifth year. Characteristically, it refuses to dilute the humanities courses by turning history into "The Effect of Science on the 18th Century" or literature into "The Industrial Revolution and the Novel." Like every other division, the humanities under Elizabethan Scholar Hallett Smith is a place for purists.

Working on the Railroad. It is strange in a sense that Caltech should have become the place it has, for it emerged from an unlikely background. The nation's first technical education was an eminently practical affair in which science played an almost invisible part. It has been said that the first American engineering university was really the Erie Canal: the first school of railroad engineering, the B. & O. Railroad. Outside of West Point and Annapolis, even the regular technical schools were largely subservice stations for industry.

In 1910 the future Caltech was still little more than a progressive vocational training institute founded by Pasadena Philanthropist Amos Throop. It was not until the public schools took over that function themselves, that the institute's trustees began asking various scientists just what they should do with the place. What the country needed, replied Astronomer George Hale, was a first-rate scientific school in the West that would "choose a few things and do them well." Though enrollments plummeted from 600 to 30 the trustees took the advice. They invited Robert Millikan out full-time from the University of Chicago in 1921 ("Millikan," protested President Harry Pratt Judson of Chicago, "if you go way out to California . . . it is the end of your scientific career"). accumulated a galaxy of names from Chemist Arthur A. Noyes and Nobel Biologist Thomas Hunt Morgan to Political Scientist William B. Munro. For 24 years, Millikan ruled as the genial autocrat and expert collector of talent. By the time young Lee DuBridge arrived on a National Research Council Fellowship in 1926, the spirit of modern Caltech had already been set.

Lee & Ironing Boards. Like Caltech DuBridge also emerged out of an unlikely background. Born in Terre Haute, Ind., the son of a Y.M.C.A. physical-education instructor, he grew up in a succession of cities from Mount Vernon, Iowa to San Jose, Calif. to Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. Though Lee fished in Lake Superior and watched the ships pass through the locks, he was better known as that studious young fellow in knickers who was so often with a book. At one time, he tried to be a reporter ("but I was too scared to go up and ask the right people the right questions"), later set his hand to selling ironing-board covers and potholders ("but I hated to go out each morning. Some days I made no sales at all. Some days I wouldn't get inside a house"). As a matter of fact, young Lee really scarcely knew what he wanted to be.

But then in his sophomore year at Cornell College in Mount Vernon, Iowa he

WHO-o?
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It's a wise move, indeed, to take the lead and put your headlights under automatic, electronic control. You gain in driving ease and convenience, for the Autronic-Eye saves thousands of motions. You drive in greater safety because the Autronic-Eye always remembers to dim lights at the proper time. And, too, your highway courtesy

becomes automatic. Test this amazing GM advance at your Cadillac, Oldsmobile, Pontiac or Chevrolet dealer's. You'll see it pays to dim . . . automatically! Guide Lamp Division, General Motors Corporation, Anderson, Indiana.



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Something happens to people when you put in air conditioning. *They work better.* An insurance company reports efficiency up 20%. The office staff of a wax manufacturer turns out 15% more work. The most effective packaged air conditioner for offices—and for stores and factories, too—is the Carrier Weathermaker. *Look it over for beauty!*—it's handsomely streamlined to go with modern office interiors. *Look under the hood!*—and see the Carrier quality features. *Look up your Carrier dealer!*—his name is listed in the Classified Telephone Directory. He's the man to see about all types of air conditioning, either systems or units, including new Weathermakers that require no water. Carrier Corporation, Syracuse, New York.

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took Professor Orrin H. Smith's physics course. Under Smith, particles became a whirl of whizzing elephants and bouncing basketballs, and science a series of problems involving such exotic matters as Joshua's stopping the earth's rotation to make the sun stand still. ("Given the coefficient of friction between the green grass and the soldiers' britches, how long would it take Joshua to slow down the earth without sliding the soldiers off the battlefield?") DuBridge found himself enthralled by physics. And I even learned what I had never known before—that it was possible to take graduate work in physics and actually earn money by being a scientist. From that time on, college became an exciting adventure."

Not so adventurous was his romance with the future Mrs. DuBridge, amiable Doris May Kohl of Reinbeck, Iowa. The first time she saw him, he was waiting on table. "He wore nose glasses," she recalls, "and looked more like a professor than he does now." After a series of unromantic dates (they spent one hunting frogs) and a number of awkward starts, Lee finally proposed. But it was another four years before the marriage actually took place.

No Great Shakes. Lee graduated third in his class, out of 120. He went on to graduate work at the University of Wisconsin, eventually turned out a doctoral thesis called *Variations in the Photoelectric Sensitivity of Platinum* ("I'm afraid it didn't shake science at all"). Later at Caltech, he kept on with his arduous experiments ("I learned to hate liquid air," says Mrs. DuBridge), and at his post as assistant professor at Washington University in St. Louis, he started collaborating on a book ("It took the evenings of four years," says Mrs. DuBridge). The book, written with Physicist Arthur L. Hughes, turned out to be, at the time, the definitive work on photoelectricity. Lee DuBridge had made a dent on science at last.

In 1934 he moved his family (one son, one daughter) to the University of Rochester, took over the university's physics department, swiftly rose to be dean of the faculty. He produced the world's fourth cyclotron, led in the discovery of the *p-n* reactions. When World War II broke out in Europe, Lee DuBridge was one of the foremost scientists in the country. Then, one day in 1940, he received a mysterious summons to take over a special wartime job at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Home by Christmas. When DuBridge and his tiny band of scientists first arrived in Cambridge, Mass., in November, they felt certain they would all be home by Christmas. At an early budget conference in Washington, someone suggested the sum of \$15,000, and Physicist Ernest O. Lawrence thought he was being hopelessly daring when he suggested that it be doubled. The next month, the sum was doubled again, and the next, again. Finally, Washington received a strange message from Cambridge: "Mary Baker Eddy with one eye." Translation: the scientists had picked up the dome of the Christian



In '49er costume, frog fanciers compare entrants in California's unusual Jumping Frog Jubilee.

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"Now, don't be so modest, Professor. I'm sure you've got something up your sleeve that will blow us all to bits."

Science Mother Church in Boston on their experimental radar.

As the months turned into years, the staff grew to 4,000, the final budget to \$50 million, and the military men who came around to inspect rose from majors to colonels to generals. Among other devices, the lab produced the microwave early warning radar, the H-2X that helped carry D-day, the SCR-584 for guiding fire against the buzz-bombs, and the ground control approach (G.C.A.) for landing aircraft. It revolutionized the relationship between government and science, set the pattern for the Manhattan Project.

Leadership v. Authority. Through those five years, DuBridge ruled with an easy mixture of tact and firmness. He not only kept his freewheeling scientists happy, he also managed the military. Says H. Rowan Gaither Jr., now president of the Ford Foundation: "He exerted not authority, but leadership." Adds Physicist Rabi: "He believed in his people and what they could do. He made the people there become great men because he believed them great." Most important, he would back up his scientists against the most stubborn military conservatism. When Physicist Luis Alvarez invented G.C.A., he had little to support him but the faith of DuBridge. Then, one night in Britain, G.C.A. brought in a flock of lost B-17s. There was no opposition from Washington after that.

At the end of the war, when Robert Millikan retired from Caltech, the trustees knew exactly the man they wanted to replace him. Physicist DuBridge had proved himself a master administrator.

Sewing Machines & Flying Trips. Today, after eight years as president of prosperous (endowment \$30 million) Caltech, Lee DuBridge is still a man who will happily spend an afternoon fixing an ailing sewing machine, and then fly off to Washington for a top-secret meeting of the Science Advisory Committee. He runs his campus much as he did the radiation lab, and nowhere is the

open-door policy more faithfully followed. Though his days are filled to capacity, he seems always to have time for the unannounced visitor, the troubled student, or for a session of weighty talk punctuated by friendly jokes. But beyond Caltech and Washington, Lee DuBridge plays another role: that of the dedicated spokesman for scientific and engineering education at its best.

In the rapidly changing nature and role of science, that education carries an increasingly heavy burden. The physicist of 20 years ago, says DuBridge, would be lost in a modern laboratory. "Not only would he be unfamiliar with mesons and V-particles and bevatrons and cosmotrons, he would also be nonplussed by [such phrases as] security risk, Q-clearance, confidential, secret, top secret." More important, he would find that the old compartments of knowledge no longer have their old rigid meanings. At Caltech it is possible to find a top geologist, e.g., Harrison Brown, who has never taken a formal course in geology. It is not only possible, but standard operating procedure for the scholars of Caltech to invade each other's fields as if no walls had ever existed between them at all. "Nature," says Physicist Bacher, "is not physics or chemistry or biology. It is all three—and much more besides." As one alumnus put it to Scholar Hallett Smith: "When I was an undergraduate, I majored in biology. But, of course, Caltech's biology is really biochemistry. Now everybody knows that chemistry is only a branch of physics, but it took me until my senior year to realize that physics is a branch of philosophy."

That being the case, says DuBridge, it is all the more tragic that the goals of science are so little understood, that science is regarded as either in a mysterious category of its own or merely as a producer of bombs and security risks (having testified for his old friend J. Robert Oppenheimer, DuBridge is all too familiar with the trying ways of security). Apparently, says DuBridge, "it has become fashionable in some circles to say we have had 'too much science': that 'science is the cause of most of the world's troubles' . . . You would think that the fate of the world rested on the outcome of some sort of race between scientists, on the one hand, and all the historians, philosophers, writers, economists, poets, preachers, and political and social scientists on the other, with the implication that if science wins, the human race will be blasted to oblivion.

Actually, says DuBridge, science is merely one path to greater understanding. "Men climb Mt. Everest, explore the bottom of the sea, sail to the far corners of the earth, explore the atom, the crystal and the stars—all because they are born explorers . . . Are science and engineering just the tools for man's amusement and for his ultimate destruction? Let us say, rather—and more truthfully—that they are his . . . tools in his eternal struggle to achieve his highest . . . spiritual ends."

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Convertiplane Progress

Along the expanding sector in aircraft design known as VTOL (Vertical Take-off and Landing), several U.S. companies have tried to meet military and civilian demands for a plane that can rise straight up, like a helicopter, then fly horizontally with the speed of conventional aircraft. Last week the first successful conversion in flight from helicopter to conventional aircraft was announced by the Defense Department. The pioneering hybrid: McDonnell Aircraft Corp.'s experimental

full power over the landing site, and set the XV-1 gently to ground on its skids.

With a design speed of between 150 and 200 m.p.h., the McDonnell XV-1 is built to carry four passengers (or two casualties and a medic) plus the pilot. As an Army or Air Force jack-of-all-work, it may be used, after further development, to supplement slower, shorter-ranged conventional small helicopters for liaison, rescue and reconnaissance missions. Its enthusiasts see the XV-1 as a major advance toward easier civilian air transportation in the future; by 1965 travelers may be able



Associated Press

McDONNELL XV-1

Up like a helicopter, off like a plane.

XV-1 convertiplane* (TIME, Feb. 15, 1954), designed for the Army and Air Force.

Half helicopter, half airplane, the stubby-winged XV-1 made its second test flight one morning last week at an air field near St. Louis. Veteran Test Pilot John Noll warmed up the small Continental engine (less than 500 h.p.) behind his glass-enclosed "greenhouse"; two compressors began feeding air through tubes to small "pressure jets" at the tips of the three overhead rotor blades. As Noll opened the throttle, the fuel in the pods began burning in small, roaring jet gusts, expelling the hot air, spinning the rotor and lifting the aircraft off the ground. At 4,000 ft., ready for forward flight, Noll switched on the small pusher propeller, sited between the twin tail booms, and kept the rotor windmilling to supply extra lift. Coming in to land, he first slowed, then cut off the pusher, gave the rotors

to board convertiplanes at skyscraper platforms within blocks of their homes or offices, speed off for a visit to a neighboring city without ever seeing an outlying airport.

The European Approach

The U.S. has widely recognized the wartime contributions of European scientists to the making of the A-bomb, but Western Europe's own efforts to apply nuclear energy to peacetime use have remained largely unknown. Last week some 200 scientists from eleven nations gathered in Liège, Belgium, for their first conference on "Industrial Application of Nuclear Energy." From representatives of eight European nations came big news:

Britain's John V. Dunworth reported that his country is embarking on a three-stage, \$8,400,000 reactor-building program. In stage 1, ten to 20 reactors will annually produce several tons of plutonium at relatively low cost, form the basis for stage 2: concentrating on six or seven types of power reactors, including a gas-cooled model, which may use thorium and plutonium. Stage 3: fast reactors and a host of experimental models. Said Reactor Chief Dunworth: "We're

* Bell is experimenting with convertiplanes that have huge rotorlike propellers which take the plane up, then tilt 90° forward for horizontal flight. Not to be confused with convertiplanes are the Navy's Convair XFY-1 and Lockheed XFV-1, which take off and land vertically on their tails, merely nose over for level flight.

endeavoring not to restrict our ideas too much."

France's High Commissioner for Atomic Energy Francis Perrin revealed that his country is now exploiting four uranium sources, ranging in quality from "poor" to "reasonable." Its first nuclear power plant, at Marcoule, will produce 5,000 kw. of electricity, plus plutonium. In 30 months' time a second, more profitable plant will go to work, with a net production of 20,000 kw. (enough electricity for a city the size of Tallahassee, Fla.). Moreover, the French have found an "important source" of thorium in Madagascar, are studying nuclear propulsion for ships.

Italy's Carlo Salvetti reported that his fellow scientists have completed plans for a natural uranium reactor in Milan with a production of 10,000 kw. Recently offered a CP5 reactor (used to make radioisotopes) and ten tons of heavy water by the U.S., Italy will probably save its own new uranium reactor for later, give research priority to the U.S. model.

Norway, with its huge hydroelectric resources, is concentrating on a ship-propulsion reactor to end its big merchant fleet's dependence on imported coal and oil. Already there is a 250-kw. reactor near Oslo, operated in cooperation with Dutch scientists.

The Netherlands is also developing other reactor projects, one of them involving the design and construction of a new "suspension" reactor which uses fine particles of uranium oxide in water as a reacting fuel.

Belgium, in its strong position as a major supplier of raw uranium ore from the Belgian Congo (see FOREIGN NEWS), has had less trouble than most in getting U.S. aid and assistance. Its first low-power reactor, using 30 tons of U.S.-refined uranium and 500 tons of British graphite (as moderator), is under construction in Mol.

Sweden has been trading its own low-grade uranium ore (200 grams of uranium per metric ton) for refined French uranium metal. At present the Swedes have one 300-kw. reactor built underground in Stockholm, another big reactor with a probable output of 20,000 kw. and some plutonium.

Switzerland's Jacques LaLive de Piney reported plans for a \$7,000,000 reactor (using five tons of uranium, eight tons of heavy water), to be ready in 1958.

Although Europe's politicians express doubts about the dollars-and-sense of atomic power projects, the scientists at Liege last week were almost unanimous in agreeing that there is no other choice. "What countries will be the first to have atomic power stations?" asked Belgium's Atomic Energy Boss Pierre Rychmans. "The Western European countries, which cannot afford to do otherwise . . . where the production of coal can't keep up with the needs of power stations." Out of foresight and necessity, Western Europe is putting its revived industrial brawn behind its scientific brains in the quest for nuclear power.



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Fallen Chaplains

In all the wars of the U.S. and among all its faiths, 305 armed forces chaplains have died. To honor their memory, the Military Chaplains Association decided to mount plaque at its Washington headquarters. Recognizing that many casualties among chaplains in the Civil and Revolutionary Wars went unrecorded, the plaque bears a tribute to "those known only to God." Of those known to man, ten died in the Revolution, one each in the War of 1812 and the Mexican War, 67 in the Civil War, 24 in World War I, 188 in World War II, and 14 in the Korean war.

School on Sunday

Teacher: Do you have some idea of what God is like? Is there anything in church life or the Bible that will tell you a little bit of what God is like?

Girl: When I was little, I thought He was something white, floating around.

Teacher: He didn't seem like a person?

Girl: No. A white robe and blue hair—floating around.

This classroom dialogue is reported in a new manual for teachers, part of an ambitious experiment in Sunday-school education that is being launched this week by the Protestant Episcopal Church. Instead of aiming to give children some Biblical and theological background for the faith they will later join, the program undertakes to make functioning Christians of them here and now—from six-year-old Davy Crocketts on up.

Not for the Sensitive. The new courses, known as the Seabury Series,* are available to all parishes at a price of approximately \$2 a child, with books, pamphlets and teachers' manuals for grades 1, 4 and 7. About 2,000 parishes have already sent in pre-publication orders. Planning for the

series got under way nine years ago when the Episcopal Church decided that the Sunday-school curriculum in too many parishes was little better than a pious device for providing some peace and quiet around the house on Sunday morning. After the problem was turned over to the church's Department of Christian Education, its current director, the Rev. David R. Hunter, launched a program of meticulous pre-testing. Hundreds of weekend "Parish-Life Conferences" were held to prepare laymen for the new program, and mobile teams in trucks and station wagons toured the country to review study materials with pastors.

The result is a plan that has the children taped and measured in the latest sociopsychological terms, from "group hostility" to "rejection." It anticipates virtually any question that a child can ask about religion, tries to give the answers with charts, diagrams and sample dialogues. The series calls for a cadre of Sunday-school teachers who are a far cry from the usual warmhearted spinsters and parish wheel horses. The new teachers should be well trained in Christian doctrine and church history, teach full 50-minute periods, be accompanied by a "classroom observer" who is to be "an additional set of eyes and ears . . . so that the teacher may know his pupils . . ." Other conditions for effective use of the series: regular family worship on Sunday and a weekly class for parents and godparents.

"I Don't Like God." Although the manual warns that "the Bible, the Prayer Book and the Hymnal will be essential tools in your teaching," the chief aim of the series is to express religion in everyday, sometimes even in comic-book terms. For six-year-olds, there are three gaily illustrated booklets of stories about Tish and Mike, whose adventures make good beginnings for classroom discussions of religious truths. The booklets may well guide as many parents as children, showing Daddy and Mother coping wisely with

* The Rev. Samuel Seabury (1729-96) was the first bishop of the Episcopal Church in the U.S.



Randolph Caldecott in *Tish and Mike*, Book One, by Agnes Hickson
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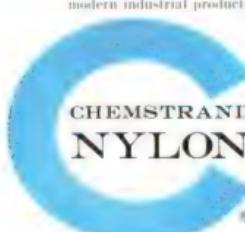
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such family crises as Mike's TV-induced nightmares and Tish's embezzlement of 15¢. When Mike discovers a sprouting potato in the kitchen, his mother explains to him: "A seed grows into a plant like the plant the seed comes from." "Yes, but why?" asked Mike. "That's the way the world is, Mike. It is God's world and God's world is dependable," said his mother. (On the other hand, when a child says, "I don't like God," the recommended answer is not "Don't say that; that's irreverent," for this would make the child feel rejected. The answer should be: "I know how you feel.")

For older children there are well-written stories about modern-minded youngsters in Acts of the Apostles settings. "Mark, why do you always make the little sign of the cross when you go through a door?" asked Jerry, and Mark replied conspiratorially: "That's one of the secret ways you can tell a Christian in a crowd." There is also a lucid "resource book" for junior-high-school students giving alphabetically arranged definitions of Christian terms, e.g., "The word *apostle* means one who is sent. Every patrol leader in the Boy Scouts is a kind of apostle . . .".

Christianity & Swimming. Also suggested are games of "role-playing," in which instructive situations are to be acted out. "At a summer resort a new girl walks down to the beach where a crowd is swimming. She doesn't know how to swim and stands watching from the shore. What do the others do about her? This leads to experience in drawing a new member into the group, and can open up talk of our obligations as Christians to share all that we have—our skills and good times as well as our money."

Even seventh graders, according to the teachers' manual, can be brought to understanding that "they share sin with all mankind." Throughout the course of the year they may be brought back again and again to the realization that fear, deceit, stubbornness and disobedience all stem from self-concern and self-will. "Then they will be ready for the knowledge that this is what we mean by 'original sin.'"

Concludes an introduction to the course: "Approach your boys and girls with prayer, anticipation and confidence. A wonderful adventure lies ahead for you and for them."

Not for Sale

It was after 1 a.m., and all was quiet on Kansas City's Benton Boulevard when a car pulled up short before one of the trim houses. Out stepped the driver and made his way to a sign in the front yard of No. 3714. Watching him from the window of his darkened house was the Rev. Earl T. Sturgess of Southeast Presbyterian Church. During the week he has watched many other motorists stop to examine his sign. It looks like a For Sale sign, like those in front of many houses in the neighborhood, but instead it reads: **NOT FOR SALE—NEITHER MY HOME NOR MY MORAL CONVICTIONS, I BELIEVE IN MY NEIGHBORHOOD AND MY NEIGHBORS.**

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in Kansas City, Mo. Ever since World War II, the city's colored population has been busting out of the downtown area recognized as the "Negro district." The pattern was familiar and explosive: panic sales by white residents, mass meetings, homemade bombs, a few fast-buck real-estate men cashing in on the white flight from Negro neighbors. Few liked to talk about it in public, but one Sunday Pastor Sturges brought the subject out into the light. "Whether it be a matter of selling one's home or fleeing a fire, panic has made more fools, undone more men and killed more people than any other thing," he said from his pulpit. "Christianity has



David Cauthen

PASTOR STURGES
All quiet on Benton Boulevard,

been established by those who took a stand on moral convictions grounded in God's will . . . Instead of For Sale signs, said Pastor Sturges, "I would love to see someone who had the fortitude to put up a sign: Not for Sale."

The idea hit Benton Boulevard hard, and Not for Sale signs began to sprout throughout the neighborhood. So far, Southeast Presbyterian has sold more than 150 of the signs at cost. The tide is turning, and the exodus to get away from Negro neighbors has slowed down considerably. Sturges' church backed him up by voting to accept Negroes to membership. Last week a call came to Pastor Sturges from a couple in Johnson County, Kans. who had been considering moving to Sturges' part of Kansas City but were frankly nervous about it. "I told them," said Sturges, "that we have the best neighborhood in the world—that we have created a place where neighbors have gotten together and licked the toughest problem any Americans can face. And the Johnson County people decided to move right in."

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Stone Men

Gallerygoers in half a dozen U.S. cities will soon find themselves face to face with a strange and disturbing race of men—huge, monolithic, slab-sided figures in stone and bronze, their heads little more than squared blocks, arms often missing or merged with their torsos. They are the work of Vienna-born Fritz Wotruba, 48, Austria's leading sculptor and one of the few major new art talents to emerge from postwar Europe. Last week a 300-ton display of Sculptor Wotruba's monumental figures opened at Boston's Institute of Contemporary Art, the first stop before starting on a coast-to-coast tour of the U.S.

Beyond Stonehenge. At first sight some of the figures could be mistaken for a fortuitously arranged pile of curb stones. But others were recognizably human in shape, seeming to crouch as if frozen in eternity. Most dramatic were the men of stone and bronze, who appear to be literally walking, their heavy legs striking the ground with earth-shaking strides (see cut). Taken together, they suggest a strange yet disquieting voyage back to the mysterious ruins of Stonehenge and beyond.

Wotruba aims at metaphor, not visual likeness. Like most other modern sculptors, he has jettisoned the tradition that sculptors must turn out figures so lifelike that blood almost flows in the marble veins. Wotruba gets inspiration from the

stone block itself. As a result, his figures are roughhewn, still bear the sculptor's chisel marks. And they remain emphatically stonelike, with a sense of the prehistory mystery which man has long attributed to curiously shaped boulders and strange stone outcroppings. This gives an awesome touch to Wotruba's figures, as effective in their blunt massiveness as the matchstick-thin figures of France's Alberto Giacometti.

After Hitler. As a sculptor, Fritz Wotruba would have long since become a world figure if it had not been for Hitler and World War II. The son of a poor Czech tailor, Wotruba was put to work at 14 as a metal worker, took art lessons at night. Although he was 18 before he finally became a sculpture student, by 23 he had sold a major work, *Monumental Giant*, to the city of Vienna. But what was the beginning of a brilliant career was cut short by the arrival of Hitler, and the Nazi campaign against what they called "decadent" art.

Wotruba went into exile in Switzerland in 1939, remained there during the war years, which, he now feels, he spent largely "accumulating powers, as in a reservoir, so they could be used later." Back in Vienna after war's end, Wotruba became director of the sculpture school at Austria's Academy of Fine Arts. In 1952 had a one-man show at the Venice Biennale. To his students Wotruba insists: "The artist must answer the question—why do I live? This provokes the answer: art is an attempt to justify human existence. Whether it's beautiful or ugly doesn't matter. Art still has to prove that human existence is worthwhile." Wotruba's stone men and women, in their mute but eloquent silence, seem to be stumbling toward the answer that it is.

ART

The Lusty Years

When "Diamond Jim" Brady was the towering pinnacle of vulgar glitter . . . and Lillian Russell heaved her eternal voluptuousness against the hungry jackal gleam in the tired businessman's eye . . . art in America . . . was merely an adjunct of plush and cut glass . . . Its heart pumped only anemia.

Thus Painter Everett Shinn summed up the turn-of-the-century standards: idealized nudes wrapped in cheesecloth, banal studio models posed in quaint period costumes. Into this world rushed a group of artists who, by the genteel standards of the day, behaved like sandal hoodlums bent on showing only America's dirty face. Their talented and dashing leader was Robert Henri, goad and teacher to more than a dozen leading American painters. Last week, with the biggest collection of Henri's work to be shown since 1931 on display at New Jersey's Montclair Art Museum, tribute was rendered to Henri and the days when American art came of age.

After Welsh Rarebit. Born in Cincinnati in 1865, the son of a wild West faro player, Robert Henri (belligerently pronounced *Hen-rye*) got his early training at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, followed it with eleven years, on and off, of traveling in France, Italy and Spain. Back in Philadelphia in the '90s, Henri was ready for his first circle of converts, a group of Philadelphia newspaper illustrators who made Henri's studio their rendezvous. There, between amateur theatricals, impromptu concerts and Welsh-rarebit feasts, Henri preached a two-fisted approach to painting, drove home his lessons with references to the exciting "modern"

THE OLDEST MADONNA

WHAT may be the West's oldest painting of the Madonna has been rediscovered in Rome's Church of Santa Francesca Romana. An expert restorer named Pico Cellini found the panel (right) under a 13th century Tuscan canvas of the same subject, which he had been commissioned to clean.

Until the last few decades, "restorers" hid more pictures, under new and falsely prettifying layers of paint and varnish, than they cleaned. Modern practitioners take the bolder course of removing past additions in order to restore pictures to something approximating their original state. Sometimes they scrub with too much enthusiasm, destroying the translucent glazes of a picture surface and reducing it to the artist's bare beginnings. More often, as in the case of Leonardo da Vinci's *Last Supper* (TIME, Oct. 4), they succeed in bringing back much of the painting's original bloom and freshness. Their greatest, and rarest, delight lies in discovering new and better pictures beneath the old, as Cellini did in Rome.

Cellini's first hint that he had found something important was the presence of a few spots of wax where the 13th century canvas had deteriorated. To him the spots spelled encaustic, a method of painting with pigments mixed in hot wax, which was common among the ancients. Cellini dissolved the glue between the canvas and the panel on which it was mounted. Slowly, with utmost care, he peeled back the canvas, preserving it in the process. On the panel underneath was an encaustic painting which churchmen of the Middle Ages had apparently thought too old-fashioned to keep. The ancient Madonna gazes with Byzantine intensity from eyes wide and dark as night. She has the classic profile and small, thoughtful mouth of late Roman art. Experts agree that the picture must have been painted only four or five centuries after Christ's birth.



REDISCOVERED MADONNA IN ROME'S CHURCH OF SANTA FRANCESCA ROMANA

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works of Courbet and Manet—plus such old masters as Frans Hals, Rembrandt, Goya and Velásquez. Soon his eager listeners, including such star pupils as William Glackens, Everett Shinn, George Luks and John Sloan, were spending their off hours carrying out Henri's advice: "Forget about art and paint pictures of what interests you in life."

As Henri's pupils moved to New York, Henri followed them. Setting up his own school in upper Broadway's Lincoln Arcade, Henri attracted young art students in droves. Henri's school was unquestionably the liveliest art center in New York. Scoffing at "art for art's sake," Henri urged his students to plunge into life, read Whitman and Dostoevsky, go to see Isadora Duncan dance. Students like Guy Pène du Bois and Edward Hopper became Henri enthusiasts. So did Rockwell Kent. Assigned to paint Central Park, Kent is said to have spent the night sleeping on a park bench to get in the right mood. Young George Bellows took to haunting Sharkey's Athletic Club across the street, and was soon turning out prizefighting scenes that set shocked New York critics back on their heels. John Sloan roamed downtown Manhattan's streets and bars, finding there the storytelling incidents that made him the Big City's first big painter.

Up with the Ash Can. With its defiant 1908 show, staged in protest against the academic National Academy of Design, Henri's "Ash Can School" blew the lid off New York's art world. Critics were horrified, but Manhattanites turned up at the rate of 300 an hour to see paintings of such "unartistic" subjects as dance halls and crowded city streets.

Though the group never showed together again, their revolt made history. It led to Manhattan's first independent show (no jury, no prizes) and paved the way for the 1913 Armory show, a landmark event that first gave the U.S. public the full impact of Europe's post-impressionist, *fauve* and cubist painters (sensation of the show: Marcel Duchamp's *Nude Descending a Staircase*).

Down with the Mickey Finn. Ironically, the Armory show also marked the end of Henri's overwhelming influence (although he lived until 1929). As a portraitist, Henri strove to catch "the living instant," and he often said his goal was "to paint the greatest portrait in the world in 30 minutes." His robust bravura can still hold the spectator's eye. But today Henri's surface effects seem thin and superficial, less revolutionary than mannered Manet.

What Henri did was to galvanize a host of painters into facing their native material in their own way, thus giving to realism a fresh meaning and vitality. "Without Henri's and Sloan's prompt and relentless efforts," said one of Henri's former students, "art in America would have imbibed its 'Mickey Finn' of complacency, slept on, hobbled on, sinking lower and lower . . . sugary and perfumed with the heavy odor of preservatives."

♦ Henri, Sloan, Shinn, Luks, Glackens, Ernest Lawson, Maurice Prendergast and Arthur Davies

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1 Installation by G-E trained dealers. L. Frisch (right) of Niagara Heating Co., G-E dealers in Canton, discusses plans for Mercy Hospital with M. Weasbrod, G-E distributor.



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MILESTONES

Married. Marion Marlowe, 26, TV songstress fired last month from Arthur Godfrey's Wednesday TV show; and Larry Puck, 55, TV producer fired from the same show last December; both for the second time; in Overland, Mo.

Divorced. Tyrone Power, 41, star of screen (*Untamed, The Long Gray Line*) and stage (*The Dark Is Light Enough*); by Linda Christian, 31, sometime cim-mactress; after six years of marriage, two children; in Santa Monica, Calif.

Divorced. Barbara Hutton, 42, five-and-dime millionaire who likes to stay indoors all day; by Porfirio Rubirosa, 46, Dominican playboy who likes the outdoors; after 16 months of marriage (all but 77 days of it in separation); on grounds of incompatibility; in Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic.

Died. Robert H. ("Red") McDaniel, 44, leading U.S. trainer of thoroughbreds, who saddled more than 150 winners a year for five consecutive seasons, had his best season last year, when horses saddled by him won 206 races and \$834,390; by his own hand (a leap from the Bay Bridge); in San Francisco.

Died. Joseph Flack, 60, U.S. Ambassador to Poland (since 1950) and long-time (30 years) career diplomat; aboard the liner *United States*, while on his way home from Warsaw for reassignment.

Died. Richard Mifflin Kleberg Sr., 67, part-owner of the 950,000-acre King Ranch of Texas, the country's largest cattle ranch; of a heart attack while vacationing in Hot Springs, Ark. Kleberg studied law, served seven terms in Congress, constantly pushed research on cattle and feeds, once said: "The fate of the world depends upon God and grass."

Died. Georges Enesco, 73, Rumanian composer, conductor and violinist, who became his nation's leading musician, won worldwide acclaim for his *Rumanian Rhapsodies*; after long illness; in Paris. Enesco entered the Vienna Conservatory at seven despite a director's protest that it was "not a cradle," had his compositions widely performed by the time he was a young man. He had lived in France for the last 50 years, recently turned down a bid to return to Red-controlled Rumania.

Died. Louis C. Breguet, 75, French airplane manufacturer who in 1908, less than five years after the Wright Brothers' flight at Kitty Hawk, constructed and ascended in a crude apparatus that he called a gyroplane, a forerunner of the helicopter; of a heart attack; in Paris. A topflight builder of World War I military aircraft, Breguet was once scoffed at for predicting that airplanes would fly at 650 m.p.h.



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BUSINESS

STATE OF BUSINESS

Open Throttle

Detroit last week gave the nation a graphic picture of just how fast the 1955 boom is accelerating: the three millionth passenger car rolled off the assembly lines. In the industry's previous peak year (1950) No. 3,000,000 was not turned out until late June. At this rate, said General Motors Chief Harlow Curtice, 1955 "could well be the biggest passenger-car year in the history of the automotive industry." GM reported that April was the best month, and 1955's first four months were the best for production and sales of new and used autos in the annals of the corporation.

The real surprise, however, was in Chrysler's comeback. Last week President Lester Lum Colbert announced that net earnings in the first quarter were \$34,504,710, or \$1.06 a share, almost twice the earnings for all of 1954. Not only has Chrysler's percentage of the auto market jumped from 14% since the same period last year, to 18%, but actual sales of 454,948 cars in the first quarter were the greatest in history, said Colbert.

We are applying every bit of our energy and ability to accomplish even better results.

The furious production pace of the Big Three was crowding the independents almost off the road. Eight-month-old

Studebaker-Packard showed an operating loss of \$5,694,141 for the first three months. However, the firm is currently in the black with Packard orders exceeding production according to President James J. Nance.

Other earnings reports reinforced the glowing picture. RCA announced record first-quarter earnings of \$12,568,000, up 25% over last year, and so did Sinclair Oil and Bristol-Myers. The New York Central made \$4,523,646 in April as against \$303,682 a year ago and first-quarter net of Standard Oil (Indiana) rose 26% (to \$4,350,880).

Elsewhere, the economy was also breaking records. Personal income reached a new high of \$204.2 billion annually, while construction hit the unprecedented rate of nearly \$42 billion a year. Steel production rose to 2,328,800 tons last week, establishing a new record, and employment in April set a high for the month, with 61,700,000 Americans at work.

LABOR

Bill for G.A.W.

After four weeks of secret negotiations with General Motors and Ford, the C.I.O.'s United Automobile Workers last week reported how much its guaranteed annual wage demands would cost.

To pay for G.A.W., the union wants

the auto companies to put 4% of the payroll in a base year (probably 1953, since it was the industry's highest employment period) into a reserve fund for five years, or as long as it takes to pile up a sum equal to 20% of the payroll. When the 20% total is reached, payments would stop, would not be resumed until after the fund is depleted by money drawn out to pay laid-off workers. No matter which base year is chosen, G.A.W. would cost the companies a maximum of 8% of their yearly payroll.

The union estimated that its G.A.W. plan would cost the companies 8¢ an hour per worker; at the end of five years, General Motors' fund would total about \$350 million, while Ford's would reach \$140 million. But, argued the union, the net cost to the companies would be much less, because the money going into the funds would be tax-free and not subject to the current 52% corporation tax. Thus, according to the U.A.W., the actual net cost for five years would be only "about \$175 million for G.M., and about \$60 million for Ford."

The companies, holding their statistical fire, made no immediate reply. Unofficially, management said the union's idea of costs was way off: they might turn out to be twice as much. If the industry can avoid major shutdowns but has to make temporary layoffs because of seasonal declines in sales, shortage of materials or strikes in supplier plants, the 8¢-an-hour cost could jump to 16¢ or higher, and the company's bill for G.A.W. would go soaring.

G.A.W. is not the only thing the union wants. In the last five years, 6¢ an hour has been added to each worker's pay in cost-of-living raises. The union wants this added to regular base pay so that it will not be lost if the cost of living declines. It also wants the hourly wage boost based on improved productivity plus increased pension payments and other benefits. The combined cost of all this, said the union, would be much less than it had won in some previous bargaining sessions, such as 1946, when it won 18¢ plus some "fringe" benefits. But Detroit automen estimated that the union's demands would cost upwards of 28¢ an hour, might add more than \$1 billion a year, to the combined General Motors and Ford wage bill. This week the bargaining-battling was due to start in earnest, with D-day not far off. G.M.'s contract expires May 29, and Ford's ends June 1.

TRAVEL

The Biggest Season

The boom in European travel this year will be the greatest ever. Last week transatlantic airlines and shiplines predicted that they will boost last year's record haul by 10%, carry abroad more than 600,000 Americans who will spend upwards of half a billion dollars.

American tourists were already spread-



TOURISTS ON ROME'S SPANISH STEPS
At 11 p.m., 75 coins in the fountain.

TIME CLOCK

ing over Europe. They poured into London at the rate of 1,000 a day, bought out (through June) Stratford's Shakespeare fete, booked all available accommodations for the late summer (Aug. 21-Sept. 10) Edinburgh Festival. In Madrid all hotels were filled, and at the bullfights. Americans sat in the best seats (shade). At 11 o'clock one night last week, no fewer than 75 Americans were happily throwing coins into Rome's famed Trevi Fountain, thus, according to legend, ensuring a return trip.

The Other Side. In the U.S. reservation clerks and travel agents were hard pressed to keep up with jingling telephones and lines at the ticket counters. Though airline tickets on first-class flights abroad are still in fair supply, tourist flights have been almost sold out. TWA's tourist flights for June are 85% booked, and Pan American's tourist runs are reserved from 60 to 90 days ahead. Ocean liners are even more popular. The U.S. Lines' 1,700-passenger *United States* and 950-passenger *America* are booked solid for all tourist and cabin classes until August. For the critical eastbound season (June 1-July 15), Cunard's *Queen Mary* and *Queen Elizabeth* have not a single cabin available.

Both group travel and package tours are booming. Stenographers, farmers, mountain climbers are banding together to book their own special excursions. In Manhattan 25 photographers will take off in July for a 30-day picture-taking swing through Denmark, Sweden, Belgium, Switzerland, five other countries; a group of 100 congressional secretaries will sail in midsummer to escape Washington's heat. Last December American Express offered 19 Banner Tours to Europe (42 days for \$1,225 to \$1,650), sold them out by February, had to add more to meet the demand. Its de luxe student tours (54 days for \$1,232 to \$1,650) were sold out in 3½ weeks.

The airlines' installment-plan vacation (10% down, up to 20 months to pay) is bringing in new customers every day. Some travel managers object on the ground that it requires more paperwork and hurts future business. Said one Chicago agent: "If you buy a car by installments, you've got something to look at and use. Once you've taken a vacation, you've got nothing left but a memory." But Pan American, by pushing its installment plan, boosted sales \$4,200,000 last year, expects that it will top \$7,000,000 (6% of all business) this year.

Places to See. For the army of tourists Europe has some outstanding attractions in addition to such old stand-bys as Notre Dame Cathedral, the Eiffel Tower (1,301,152 visitors last year), the Prades Music Festival (July 2-20). France has the Paris International Trade Fair (May 14-30), an international dance festival at Aix-les-Bains (July 23-Aug. 7). Italy offers the International Music Festi-

ATOMIC FREIGHTER, proposed by President Eisenhower to illustrate the benefits of peacetime atomic energy, will be sailing the high seas by 1957 if Congress approves the necessary funds. According to AEC and the Maritime Administration, the nuclear-powered freighter will cost some \$30 million, be in the 10,000 to 15,000 gross-ton class and about 500 ft. long. It will be fitted out as a floating exhibition hall, with a theater seating 1,000, exhibition spaces, a dispensary and accommodations for 75 crewmen and passengers. Annual operating cost: about \$500,000.

NATURAL-GAS MEN are squabbling among themselves over federal price controls at the wellhead, thus blocking congressional attempts to kill some of the restrictions. While all segments of the industry—producers, pipelines, and distributors—want fewer price controls, they cannot agree on where they should stop. Unless the gas men get together, Congress, which is already under heavy pressure from consumer groups for controls, will probably do little about a relief bill.

ONSCHEDULED AIRLINES will soon get a chance to fly U.S. mail, if the courts uphold the Civil Aeronautics Board. After trying for years, three big charter operators (Slick, Flying Tiger, Riddle) have just won CAB permission to fly mail at 18½¢ per ton-mile (v. 45¢ for scheduled lines), and thus cut themselves in on the lucrative mail business. All that stands in their way is American Airlines, which claims that the CAB decision is illegal and has asked the U.S. Court of Appeals for a review.

GERMAN SHIPBUILDERS, who have been hitting it hard ever since 1950, and now rank second only to the United Kingdom, are threatening to run away with the market. In the first quarter alone, West Germany built 62 ocean-going ships totaling 244,000 tons, now has another 281

at Taormina (June 1-10), the Turin Sports Exhibition (May 25-June 19), Rome's Feast of St. Peter (June 29), Florence's May music festival, the Venice Regatta (Sept. 4), lavish outdoor opera at the Caracalla Baths during June, July and August. For the first time this year Italians expect thousands of visitors to journey to beautiful but primitive southern Italy, where the lack of hotels has discouraged visits to such scenic spots as Piazza Armerina, Ischia, Positano. To make sunny southern Italy more comfortable, the government has built or renovated more than 100 hotels.

The Price Tag. In addition to new comforts, Americans are due for some surprises, notably in prices. Touring, except for those who stay at youth hostels, small pensions, etc., is no longer cheap. In Paris double rooms in a first-class hotel run from \$10 to \$14, dinners in the

ships grossing 793,608 tons under construction. Though 40% of the tonnage is for foreign owners, Germany hopes to have 3,000,000 tons afloat by 1956, some three-quarters of its prewar tonnage.

STAND-BY CONTROLS for prices, wages and credit in case of war will get a presidential boost when Congress starts hearings on renewing the Defense Production Act next month. Both President Eisenhower and the Office of Defense Mobilization think the controls should be on the books for speedy action in case of a national emergency.

CEMENT SHORTAGE threatens to slow down the building boom in three key U.S. areas. The National Ready Mixed Concrete Association reports that the 95 producing U.S. companies cannot meet expanding demand because of severe shortages in New England, some Midwestern states and Texas, where a grey market has started in Houston, Dallas and Fort Worth.

FLORIDA TURNPIKE stretching almost the full length of the state, from Miami 390 miles north to a point near Jacksonville, has been authorized by the state legislature. To be financed by revenue bonds paid off by tolls, the new super-road will cost \$281 million. Work on the first 103-mile section north from Miami is scheduled to get under way this year. Completion date for the entire road: 1959.

DAIMLER-BENZ, one of Germany's biggest automakers with exports to 117 nations (1954 sales: \$240 million), will soon start a separate U.S. subsidiary to help supply its expanding U.S. and Canadian markets. The company will set up its own multi-million-dollar factory somewhere in the Eastern U.S., start making heavy diesel trucks, tractors and industrial engines late this year. Mercedes-Benz cars will still be made in Germany.

best restaurants from \$5 up (plus \$2 more for wine).

To combat its reputation as an expensive country, France is plugging the low-cost package tour, e.g., an eight-day jaunt from Paris through the Loire Valley, along the Riviera and back for \$100, including all transportation, food and hotels. The French national railway now offers a 30% discount on trips of 950 miles or longer, provided that the tourist stays at his destination for six days or more. And the new issue of the famed *Guide Michelin*, which has always concentrated on quality rather than price, now lists more than 2,000 restaurants where a traveler can eat for \$1.60, tip included.

Bargain Counter. Prices are considerably lower in Italy, where a double room may be had for about \$9 and dinner at a top restaurant for \$3. London hotels range

COMMERCIAL HELICOPTERS

They Need Subsidies to Fly

TO U.S. military men, the helicopter is fast becoming as useful and ubiquitous as the jeep. In Washington last week, the Defense Department made plans for a heliport beside the Pentagon to permit aerial taxi service between bases in the area; overall, some 6,000 military helicopters do every job from air-sea rescue to artillery spotting. But so far, civilians have gained few of the advantages of helicopters. To date, only 300 commercial helicopters operate around the U.S., even though the potential market is enormous. Predicted CAB administrator Frederick B. Lee: "In ten years there will be 286 daily helicopter movements between New York and Washington alone." Eventually, said Lee, the U.S. helicopter passenger market may total 133 million passengers annually, almost four times the number now carried by all airlines.

The lag in commercial use of helicopters is due largely to the lack of a clear policy on the part of the U.S. Government and the airlines. Both the Post Office Department and the Civil Aeronautics Board are anxious to encourage helicopters, and both have been experimenting for years. But the program is sporadic and small-scale. Now the Government must decide whether to push ahead rapidly or let helicopters limp along without help.

Any big program is likely to be expensive, at least in the early stages. Some 50 prospective helicopter lines have applications pending before CAB. Only three—Los Angeles Airways, Chicago's Helicopter Air Service, Inc. and New York Airways—have been certificated for scheduled passenger and mail service, and they already cost the U.S. more than \$2,600,000 annually in mail pay and direct subsidy. Not one makes money. New York Airways, for example, runs 37 daily flights (8,750 passengers in 1954) between Newark, La Guardia and Idlewild Airports. Because of the high expenses (\$3.56 per plane mile), it costs the line \$1.4 per passenger per trip, but all it can charge is \$0.50. Without a \$1,453,000 Government subsidy, the line would have gone \$1,190,000 in the red for the fiscal year ended last September.

The story is the same in Los Angeles and Chicago. Furthermore, the Post Office Department itself is starting to balk at the price of helicopter mail. Though helicopters cut delivery time from Los Angeles to ten nearby communities by 15 hours or more, the payments are so out of proportion to the saving that the Post Office would like to shift to trucks.

One big stumbling block to cheaper service is both the quantity and quality of the helicopters available for commercial use. The Armed Forces have reserved more than 90% of all production, and are boosting their requirements every month. As a result, few of the six leading companies in the field (Piasecki, Bell, Kaman, Hiller, Sikorsky, Doman) have given much time to either commercial design or production, are currently grossing \$500 million annually without catering to the civilian market. Of the eleven types of helicopters certificated for civilian use, all are modified, single-engined military craft with high costs, low payload, speed and range. ■

Nevertheless, short-haul helicopter travel is already making big strides in Europe. Overseas, British European Airways and Sabena Belgian Airlines have installed full-scale helicopter services. Sabena flies the same single-engined Sikorsky S-55 that U.S. lines do, has made such a success of it with scheduled flights between eight cities that it has managed to steal away a large chunk of the intercity traffic flown by Holland's rival KLM. The service is heavily subsidized, but Sabena has such confidence in its future that it is now adding three new routes. In the U.S., National Airlines, which already has a nonscheduled helicopter service running in Miami, will soon start up a nonsubsidized passenger service in the Norfolk-Newport News area of Virginia. National figures that the area's heavy population and twisting waterways, which make speedy land travel impossible, are an ideal field for whirlybirds, and hopes to prove it without Government aid.

Newer, more economical planes are coming on the market. Piasecki will soon produce a commercial version of its single-engined H-21 military Work Horse which will cost \$250,000 to \$275,000 and carry from 16 to 19 passengers. Bell, Sikorsky and Hiller are also working on whirlybirds with stronger engines and bigger payloads.

Truly economical, mass-produced helicopters are probably still years away. But neither the U.S. Government nor the industry itself can afford to sit back and wait for them to arrive. If the industry is to grow as it should, the Post Office and CAB must promote more helicopter service with contracts and, if necessary, direct financial help. As for U.S. airlines, their cue comes from National Airlines, which proposes to go out hunting for some of the 133 million passengers the CAA promises are there.

from \$3 to \$10 nightly for a single room, but country inns still charge only \$3 for bed and breakfast. In Spain prices are as low as \$2.50 for a room, \$2 for a dinner, including wine and cognac, but rooms in good hotels are as scarce as American whisky. In Germany a de luxe room and bath costs \$6 or less and a man-sized steak with a half-bottle of wine may be had for \$3.

Whatever the cost or inconvenience of a European trip, many an American feels that it is something he has to have. Says a Cunard official: "The travel industry now becomes as big as General Motors. These days, if a person has a car and a washing machine, he has to have a trip to Europe."

BUSINESS ABROAD

Watch on the Rhine

The methodical Swiss, who think that there is a place for everything, staunchly believe that the place for industry is in cartels. Over the years, no Swiss business has been more tightly cartelized than the watch industry, whose three basic cartels 1) fix prices for export, 2) require makers and assemblers to buy their parts at fixed rates, and 3) prescribe minimum profit margins for members of 25%. A special policing committee checks on firms that duck the complex rules and regulations, slaps fines of up to \$25,000 on violators.

But last week there were signs that the iron grip of the cartels has been slipping. The watch industry's own trade magazine, *Schweizer Uhr*, launched an attack in a front-page editorial titled "We Declare War." Said the magazine: The cartels, "euphemistically called associations," are "not keeping pace with economic trends and [are] abusing their strength and power to the detriment of our national economy." Noting that for months it had been receiving complaints from watchmakers about the rigid price fixing, the magazine said: "The cartels' management has won such power and independence that many of the members have lost their influence . . . The trouble with our cartels is that they fix prices according to the least efficient producers. In order to support this category, better and more efficient firms are forced to price themselves out of the market."

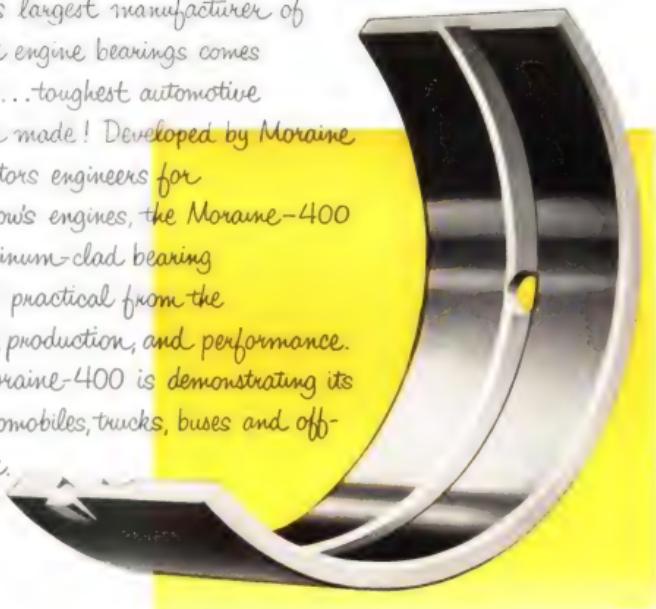
The Swiss have been hard hit by competition from the German watchmaking industry. Unhampered by rigid price fixing, the Germans have snatched up a fat slice of the Swiss watchmakers' markets in Scandinavia, the Far East and the U.S., with prices as much as 20% lower. On top of that, Swiss watchmakers, whose exports to the U.S. were already dropping, were further hurt by the 50% boost in U.S. tariffs last summer (TIME, Aug. 9). Their exports to the U.S. market dropped from \$68 million in 1953 to \$51 million in 1954, and are still running down. As a result, price cuts within the industry and to foreign buyers have become so common that a special word has been coined to describe them: *hintenherumrabatte*, or "backdoor rebates."

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PERSONNEL

Changes of the Week

To U.S. Steel's Chairman Benjamin Fairless, it was something more than just another stockholders' meeting. It was the day before his 65th birthday, and to the 1,050 Big Steel stockholders gathered in Hoboken, N.J.'s Union Club ("The only guaranteed annual audience I ever get"), he made a special announcement. After 42 years in the steel business, and three as boss of the industry's biggest company, the time had come to resign. Said Fairless: "There must always be room at the top of our management team for young men with young ideas and a fresh, new outlook." At that, the stockholders all got up and sang *Happy Birthday*, then sat down to a lunch of cold turkey, ham, salad, pie and coffee.

Next day, to succeed Fairless, Big Steel directors picked 51-year-old Roger M.

Blough in 1942, and executive vice president four years ago.

As Big Steel's seventh chairman, Blough will supervise the forthcoming wage negotiations with the C.I.O. Steelworkers, who have announced that they are out for a fat raise (but no guaranteed annual wage). A longer-term goal, laid out by Ben Fairless: expanding U.S. Steel's annual capacity from 38.9 million tons to 60.0 million tons by 1975—just to keep pace with the growing population. Blough, who likes his golf and spends as much time as possible at his country home in Hawley, Pa., where he often cooks for his wife and two daughters, professed to be unexcited by his new job. Said he: "It isn't as if the Pittsburgh Pirates won a ball game."

Other executive switches last week: After two years in the job, Joseph H. McConnell, 49, resigned as president of



BIG STEEL'S FAIRLESS & BLOUGH

From the new team, a pitch for the Pittsburgh Pirates.

(for Miles) Blough, a lawyer and vice chairman of U.S. Steel since 1952. Fairless will stay on as director and head of a new management advisory committee, while 61-year-old Clifford Hood will stay on as president and chief "administrative officer" under Blough, the "chief executive officer."

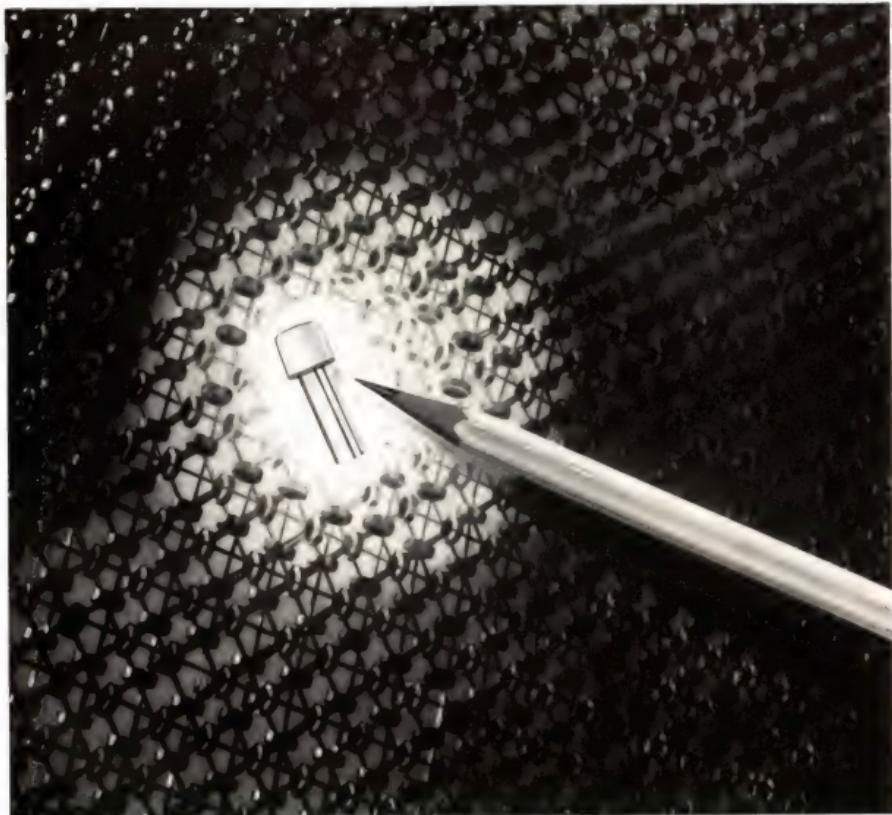
The son of a Pennsylvania truck farmer, husky (5 ft. 11 1/2 in., 188 lbs.) Roger Blough graduated from Susquehanna University, taught school for three years and then went to the Yale Law School (class of '31). He joined the Manhattan law firm of White & Case, lawyers for Big Steel, and was its associate counsel during the investigation of the steel industry by the Temporary National Economic Committee shortly before World War II. A methodical worker with a quiet wit and a knack for getting along with people, Blough became U.S. Steel's general solicitor in 1942, and executive vice president four years ago.

Colgate-Palmolive Co. Though both Colgate Chairman E. H. Little and McConnell were mum on the reason, trade gossip had it that they disagreed on basic company policy. Said McConnell: "I plan to go fishing."

McClure Kelley, 57, was elected president of Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton Corp., succeeding Marvin W. Smith, who stays on as chairman of the executive committee. Princeton-educated "Mae" Kelley practiced law in Washington, served as a special assistant to the U.S. Attorney General, joined Western Wheeled Scraper Co. in 1929 as a credit manager, rose to president. The company merged with Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton in 1951. As pres-

The others: Elbert H. Gary (1903-27), J. P. Morgan Jr. (1927-32), Myron C. Taylor (1932-38), Edward R. Stettinius Jr. (1938-40), Irving S. Olds (1940-52), Fairless (1952-55).

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ident. he will work on plans for an atomic locomotive under Chairman George A. Rentschler.

¶ E. (for Elmer) William Endter, who resigned as president of California Oil Co. to join Louis Wolfsen in battling for Montgomery Ward (TIME, March 21), was named president of another Wolfsen interest, paintmaker Devoe & Raynolds.

HOTELS

Luck from the Shamrock?

Glenn McCarthy, 47, the wildcatting rags-to-riches Houston oilman, last week lost his last fingerhold on the green-tinted Shamrock Hotel. For \$625,000 he sold Hilton Hotels his redemptive right to the Shamrock, thus gave up the privilege of buying back the property that cost him \$22 million. With that went the last significant chunk of the far-flung McCarthy



HILTON & McCARTHY
A finger for a hand.

empire, which in its heyday encompassed big Southwestern oil and gas fields, export-import companies, a Detroit steel plant, weekly newspapers, a Houston bank.

Publicly, McCarthy did not regret the loss of his Shamrock. Said he: "You can always build other hotels." It was not all bombast; actually, the sum that he received was what he thought he needed to put over his newest project and perhaps make another fortune.

For in the heart of a 970,000-acre oil concession, deep in the green hell of Bolivia's Gran Chaco Province, McCarthy has found a promising oil and gas field, there drilled three wells. The problem is to get the oil out. With his fresh money, McCarthy plans to build a feeder pipeline, tie in with a Bolivian pipeline recently completed to within 15 miles of his properties. Said McCarthy, as cocky as ever: "I want to speed things up down there. There's enough oil there to build bigger and better Shamrocks."

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| Which has huge capital assets yielding large current income as a result of outright public gifts and grants? | YES | NO |
| Which form of transportation pays hundreds of millions of dollars annually in special federal taxes on equipment, parts and fuel purchased? | NO | YES |
| Which common carrier, rail or truck, is more comprehensively regulated by the Interstate Commerce Commission? | NO | YES |
| Which form of transportation, rail or truck, is subsidized—based on the only definitive public study** ever made? | YES | NO |
| Which form of transportation is vital to our economy? | YES | YES |

* 52nd annual report, Interstate Commerce Commission
** "Public Aids to Transportation." Report of U.S. Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation.



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INDUSTRY

Heavy-Duty Work

The biggest forging press west of the Iron Curtain went into operation in an Aluminum Co. of America plant at Cleveland last week. Built by Mesta Machine Co. and operated by Alcoa under a lease, the giant, 50,000-ton press towers almost five stories in the air, and extends three stories underground. As it started up, along with another 35,000-ton unit (built by United Engineering & Foundry Co.) in the same plant, the Air Force marked the halfway point in its \$279 million heavy-press program aimed at cutting costs and speeding production of such aircraft components as wing spars and landing-gear supports. Five of the big



New Air Force Press

At the halfway mark, a need for speed. new presses are already in production; five more will be finished by year's end.

The presses economize in time, men and materials. In one manufacturing operation, for example, the Air Force formerly needed a 1,600-lb. slab of aluminum; had to machine certain parts. Total cost: \$18,000. Now, with the new presses, a 200-lb. slab of aluminum furnishes enough metal for the same number of parts, which can be stamped out. Cost: less than \$2,000.

The Air Force has good reason to speed its heavy-press program along. At war's end Russia dismantled a 33,000-ton press in Germany and shipped it off for work behind the curtain. Furthermore, the Russians, with the help of German technicians, are believed to be hard at work on a new press that will have a compression power of 55,000 tons.

GOODS & SERVICES

New Ideas

Turbo-charged Tractors. The first practical turbosupercharger for heavy-duty tractors and earth-movers has been developed by Los Angeles' Garrett Corp. Like a turbosupercharger on a plane, Garrett's device captures hot exhaust gases to drive a turbine, which in turn drives air into the

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cylinder, increasing combustion and power. Primarily developed for Caterpillar Tractor of Peoria, Ill., the supercharger reportedly boosts heavy-duty diesel-engine output by 50%, trebles the tractor's work capacity. Airesearch next plans to adapt the turbosuperchargers to smaller diesel engines, such as those on trucks and buses.

Women Golfers. For women golfers U.S. Rubber Co. has brought out a special golf ball dubbed the "U.S. Queen Royal," in which the rubber strips are wound less tightly. The increased "give," says the manufacturer, gets women golfers more distance to the drive than with other balls. Price: \$1.10 each.

Outdoor Heater. An outdoor heater that works by using infra-red rays has been put on the market by Cleveland's Perfection Industries, Inc. The portable Infra-Rayhead Heater burns gas through tiny holes in ceramic plates, quickly developing surface temperatures of 1,400° to 1,600° F., which in turn emit infra-red rays that warm nearby objects without

heating the intervening air. Its operation is inexpensive; a 200-lb. tank of liquefied petroleum gas provides 150 hours of heating. Possible uses: protecting crops from frost, heating large factories. Price: \$90 for small size.

Electric Ham. Electrostatically smoked hams were put on sale by Indianapolis' Kingan Inc. First baked in infra-red ovens, the hams are then carried through smoke-filled tunnels in which meat and smoke are oppositely charged so that the hams electrostatically attract as much smoke in four minutes as they would in twelve hours in the smokehouses that are usually used, giving the hams a notably mild and sweet flavor. Price: \$3.89 per 3-lb. tin.

Grapefruit Juice. Fresh, unsweetened grapefruit juice was put on sale by Golden Gift Inc., of De Land, Fla., following the success of its fresh orange juice. Now marketed in New York only, it will soon be sold nationally. Price: around 30 cents per quart.

THE THEATER

New Musical in Manhattan

Damn Yankees (book by George Abbott and Douglas Wallop; music & lyrics by Richard Adler and Jerry Ross) involves most of the team that turned out *The Pajama Game*. This time baseball is their target, and with pretty nearly as happy results. Under George Abbott's direction, there is a constant sense of zip, an occasional effect of explosion. There is plainly a belief that all music aspires toward a brass band's exuberance, all locomotion toward a fire engine's clanging speed. And there is a very proper belief that one Gwen Verdon is the equal of a hand-picked chorus line, a spotlighted siren, a surefire comic, and a sought-after première danseuse.

Damn Yankees tells of a fanatical middle-aged rooter for the Washington Senators who mutters that he'd sell his soul to have them take the pennant from the Yankees. At once a buyer with a cloven hoof appears, and transforms beefy Joe Boyd into lithe, 22-year-old Joe Hardy, the greatest ballplayer of all time. There is, however, an escape clause in the deal; and to keep Joe from escaping his clutches, the Devil puts redheaded Miss Verdon to work as an enchantress.

Though she pretty much fails with Joe, she lays waste the audience. Topping her *Can-Can* triumph, she dances superfully—never more so than when she spoofs: she slinks and invites and caresses, kicks up her heels, swings her legs, coils and uncoils her hips, sends garments flying—all the while singing such ditties as *Whatever Lola Wants . . . Lola Gets*. She wears a double crown: no one can make sex more seductive, or more hilarious.

Ray Walston is a first-rate Devil. Distraining pitchfork theatrics, he is a provocingly cool customer even when buying souls, with a tart, casual manner and a



STEPHEN DOUGLASS & GWEN VERDON
High jinks break a long jinx.

fine, stylish unwholesomeness. As Joe Hardy, Stephen Douglass does all that is required of him—bats .524 for the Senators, sings very well for the show. Richard Adler-Jerry Ross songs and Bob Fosse's dances have hardly more than the outdoor virtues, but they have the right rousingness and tingle. And William and Jean Eckart's sets are amusing and crisp.

Damn Yankees is less perfectly sustained than *The Pajama Game*; it slows down in places, or to keep fast, turns choppy. And it may disappoint people who find baseball a bore. For all others, however, the long jinx on baseball as a stage theme has been broken at last by the high jinks of a good, gay show.

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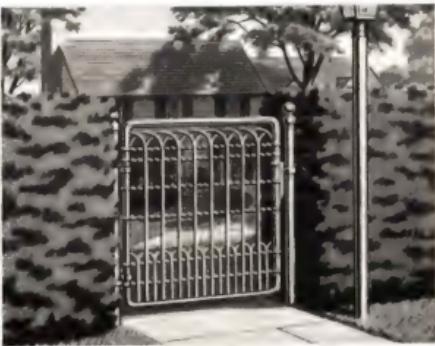
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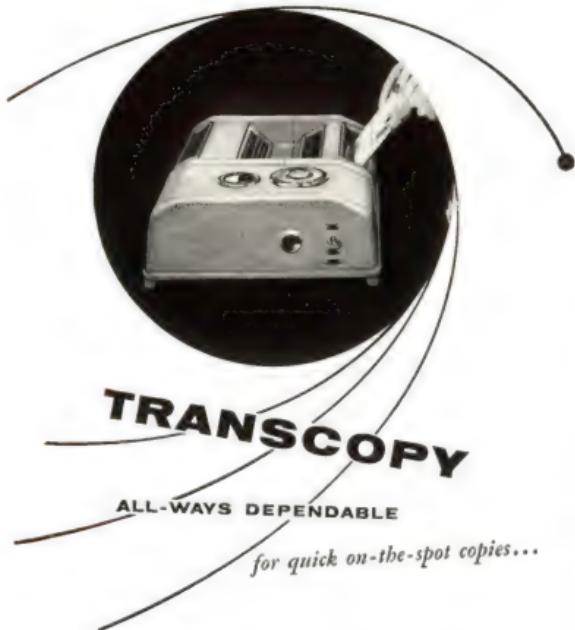
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hold up the bank. While the robbers prepare their plans, while the bomb ticks away in the mind, the moviegoer stares with itchy horror into the faces and the lives of the innocent bystanders who will be caught in the eventual explosion.

Not all the bystanders are outstandingly innocent. The son (Richard Egan) of the mineowner is an aging squirt who romances the bottle instead of his wife, and makes rye grimaces at the facts of life. The lady herself (Margaret Hayes) is a country-club tramp who indulges in "two or three hobbies a year." The town librarian (Sylvia Sidney) is caught with a stolen purse by the manager of the bank (Tommy Noonan), whose civic indignation is somewhat dampened by the



BORGnine (RIGHT) & BANDIT
The point is the morality of violence.

fact that she has caught him, too, in his secret sin (he peeps).

Best of all are the sympathetic insights into the personal problems of a reasonably steady, square-shooting, white-collar criminal (Lee Marvin). The night before the big job the poor fellow cannot sleep. Of course he is afraid, but he is also anxious to impress the boss (Stephen McNally) and get ahead in the underworld. He paces the floor in his hotel room until all hours, sniffling wretchedly at his "Benny" inhaler. This reminds him of a former wife, a party named Parmalee. Few marriages can have suffered so implacable a description as he gives that one, in seven well-chosen words. "Caught better'n 50 colds from that broad," he grumbles disconsolately.

The robbery itself is staged with the subtle unreality—in which dreamy calm and awful violence lie, like lion and lamb, impossibly together—that marks the real thing. And the denouement is achieved with a stroke so strong that it makes the rest of the picture seem a little weak. An Amish farmer (Ernest Borgnine), committed by his deepest beliefs to non-violence, kills the last of the killers to save the life of an innocent man (Victor Mature). He drives a pitchfork into the

6

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brute's back as if he were a bale of hay; and yet as he strikes, his eyes convey the heart-stricken awareness, as his lips express the unshakable determination, of an Abraham commanded by a higher power to destroy a life that is dear to him. In this scene, the morality of violence is brought vividly into question, and the question has seldom been answered with more pith and natural majesty.

With his sensitive performance in *Marty*, and now in *Violent Saturday*, Ernest Borgnine, 37, is giving moviegoers a satisfying look at a new facet of a talent hitherto largely devoted to villainous sneers. For an actor who looks like a beer-truck driver (he became an actor only because the refrigeration school he wanted to attend was too far from his New Haven home), the revelation may be just startling enough to launch a new career.

Borgnine, married and the father of a three-year-old daughter, got his first movie job in Louis de Rochemont's *The Whistle at Eaton Falls*, after a World War II hitch in the Navy, a stint as scene shifter and bit player at Virginia's Barter Theater. After playing supporting roles—mostly heavies—on TV for two years, he returned to Hollywood in 1951 to act his first bad man in *The Mob*. As Fats Judson in *From Here to Eternity*, he consolidated his role as villain, made his next half-dozen pictures to match his belligerent face. Now Borgnine is anxious to play other non-stereotyped leads like Marty. But he is closing no doors: "I'm an actor," he says, "and I don't care what parts I play as long as I'm acting."

CURRENT & CHOICE

Heartbreak Ridge. The infantryman's ordeal in Korea, as experienced by a green French lieutenant and sharply recorded by Director Jacques Dupont (TIME, May 9).

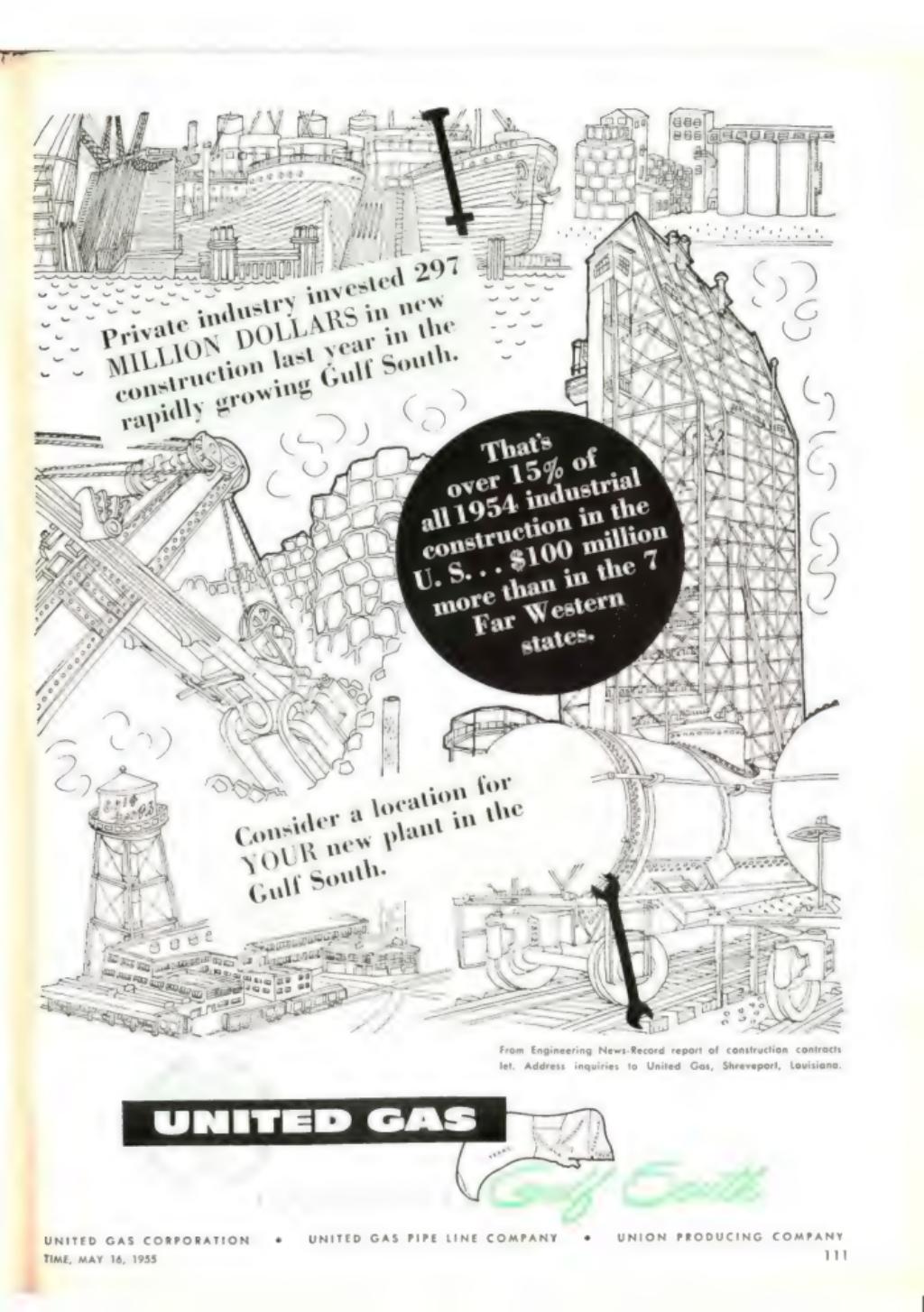
Marty. The love story of "a very good butcher": home truth and homely humor in the life of an ordinary man—well perceived by Playwright Clady Chayefsky, well expressed by Ernest Borgnine, Betsy Blair (TIME, April 18).

East of Eden. Director Elia Kazan does his best with one of John Steinbeck's worst novels, and a new star, James Dean, is born of his pains; with Julie Harris (TIME, March 21).

The Wages of Fear. Fear, oil, greed, Central America and nitroglycerin, stirred together in an angry philosophical shocker by French Director Henri-Georges Clouzot (TIME, Feb. 21).

Romeo & Juliet. Never has Shakespeare's love poem been so splendidly set among the Renaissance remains of Venice, Verona, Siena (TIME, Dec. 20).

The Country Girl. A slickly made story (by Clifford Odets) about a Broadway has-been (Bing Crosby), his bitter wife (Oscarwinning Actress Grace Kelly), and a cynical director (William Holden), who tries to pull them apart (TIME, Dec. 13).



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BOOKS

The Short & Simple Annals

NECTAR IN A SIEVE (248 pp.)—Kamala Markandaya—John Day (\$3.50).

When Rukmani was twelve and ready for marriage, she was obviously no bargain. She was not much to look at, and her father had gone broke providing dowries for her older sisters. The best the old man could find for her was a tenant farmer named Nathan who came from a poor village a day's travel away by bullock cart. When the child bride reached her new home, she saw a thatched mud hut. Holding back her tears, she lied bravely: "No, I am not frightened. It suits me quite well to live here." Often, in the years to come, it was to be not so much living as a living death.

Rukmani is the heroine of *Nectar in a Sieve*, a first novel by a young Indian woman who lives and writes in London under the pseudonym Kamala Markandaya. Hers is a simple, unaffected story of human suffering, and it does more than a shelf of books on history and economics to explain the people of India.

Taken at its simplest, *Nectar* is about hunger. Nathan was a good man, but all his hard work meant nothing if his small rice crop failed. When it did, his growing family starved. They sold their clothes, looked for scraps in the streets, ate grass like cattle when there was nothing else. For a time, to save her parents and brothers from death by starvation, Rukmani's gentle daughter became a prostitute, with the result that soon there was another mouth to feed. The family survived the famine, but a local tannery bought their land, and the now middle-aged couple went to a distant city to look for a son who might support them. They



U.S. Air Force

WACs ON OBSTACLE COURSE AT AIR FORCE TRAINING BASE (1943)
A cigar in one hand, pink panties in the other.

never found him, wound up sleeping on a temple floor, begging for handouts, working in a stoneyard for a few pennies. Nathan dies, but Rukmani makes it back to her village, her spirit still so strong that she dares to adopt a crippled waif to share whatever life has in store for herself and her own children.

In other hands, *Nectar* could easily have become an embittered, even sordid book. It is, instead, free from bitterness and its ignorant villagers are at least as dignified as they are pathetic. Author Markandaya proves the old truth that in fiction sympathy is more effective than anger. Few readers will be able to forget that most of India is still a land of Rukmanis, Nathans and their children.

"My Best Soldiers"

THE WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS (841 pp.)—Lieut. Colonel Mottie E. Treadwell—The Department of the Army (\$6.25).

Before Pallas Athene sprang full-armed from his brow, Zeus had a dreadful headache. The U.S. Army had worse headaches getting the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, which adopted Pallas Athene as its symbol, dressed and going. But it was worth it.

How the WAAC (later the WAC) fought to make a place for itself, how it verged on humiliating failure and how success finally came, is told with bold candor and fine humor in the Army's official history of the corps.

Symbol of Virtue. The person most responsible for the WAAC was Army Chief of Staff George Marshall, one of whose staff officers recalled: "General Marshall shook his finger at me and said, 'I want a woman's corps right away and I don't want any excuses!'" The bill creating the WAAC was passed by Congress on May 14, 1942, over anguished opposition (cried a Representative: "Think of the

humiliation! What has become of the manhood of America?"). Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, a Houston publisher, was sworn in as WAAC director. Notes the book: "Her wide-brimmed hat proved unreasonably difficult to photograph."

Mrs. Hobby had headed the WAAC's preliminary planning program, which included the unhappy task of designing a corps uniform. The members of her staff, says the history, "faithfully wore sample undergarments while carrying on pre-planning; male planners offered their best guesses in the matter, and the staff became accustomed, as one member noted, to 'seeing Lieut. F. stalk through the office with a cigar in one hand and a pair of pink panties in the other.'" The heraldic section of the Quartermaster General's office submitted designs for insignia. A first attempt "produced only a busy-bee-like insect, which Mrs. Hobby pronounced a bug, adding that she had no desire to be called the queen bee. Designers then hit upon the idea of a head of Pallas Athene, a goddess associated with an impressive variety of womanly virtues and no vices either womanly or godlike."

At last the first class of WAACs gathered at Fort Des Moines, Iowa. "More was learned about women's uniforms than had been discovered in the past six months of research . . . When WAACs walked or marched, the skirts climbed well above the knee unless a desperate grip on the skirt was substituted for the required arm swing. Shrieks of dismay arose as the women tripped on the WAAC caps, uncharitably christened 'Hobby hats.'

It soon became apparent that the WAAC difficulties were far more serious than had at first been thought. Items: ¶ A vicious slander campaign threatened the existence of the WAAC, reaching its



AUTHOR MARKANDAYA
Sympathy conquers anger.



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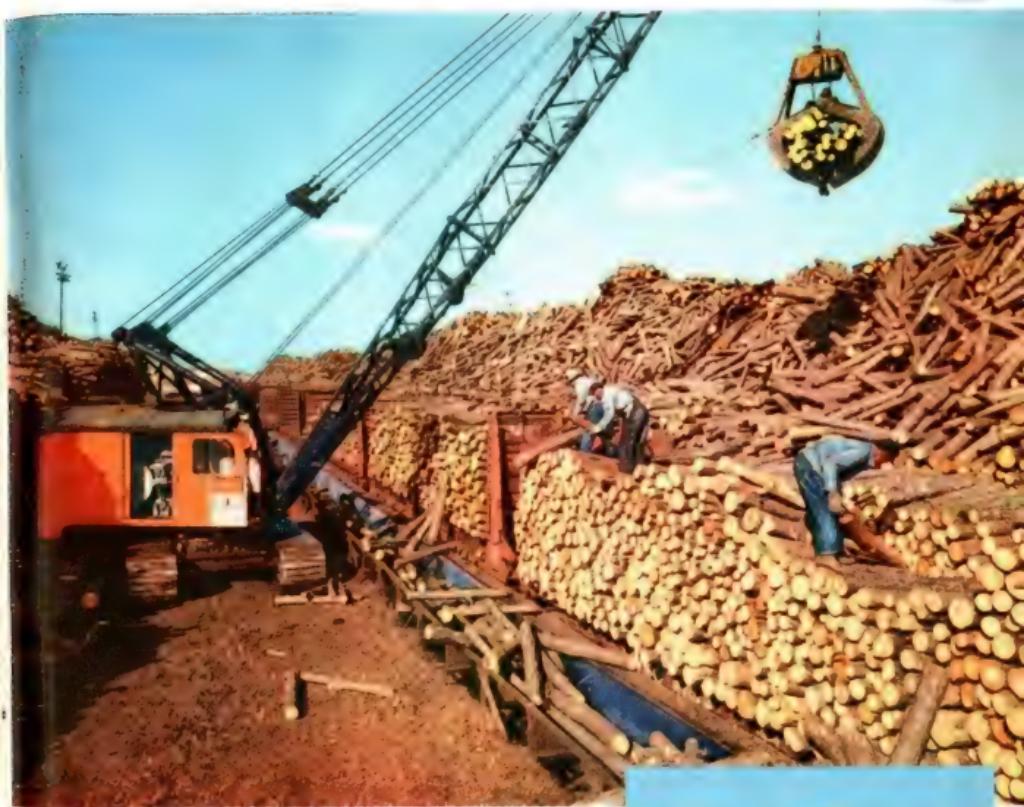
climax when New York *Daily News* Columnist John O'Donnell wrote (falsely) that WAACs were being issued contraceptives because "Mrs. Roosevelt wants all the young ladies to have the same overseas rights as their brothers and fathers." ¶ With a premature attempt to expand the WAAC organization, physical and moral admittance requirements plunged, e.g., at least 30 pregnant women passed the physical examination for admittance. ¶ The WAAC did not have full military status. Even the chaplains had to have special permission to distribute to WAACs the New Testaments that were issued routinely to servicemen. Moreover, WAACs who went overseas had no hospitalization or death benefits, and overseas volunteers were looked on as specially brave. Once, when Mrs. Hobby asked for volunteers, "there were 100 women in the room, of whom 263 volunteered upon the instant. At this, Director Hobby was unable to continue speaking and hastily sought privacy in a broom closet."

Congress did its best to remedy the situation by giving the WAAC full military status. The WAAC became the WAC. Nonetheless, in August 1943 nationwide recruiting fell to 839—and the WAC was on the brink of extinction. Then, into the mind of Captain Jessie P. Rice, a former Georgia schoolteacher and sports reporter, came the idea of the "All-States Plan," under which each state was to recruit a WAC company that would carry the state flag and wear the armband in training. Business was persuaded to help, e.g., Standard Oil Co. of Indiana sent out posters of "The Girl with the Star-Spangled Heart" instead of its old sales pitch to "Drain Old Oil Now." Enlistments rose to an average 3,000 a month.

Apples & Atabrine. But even the finest recruiting techniques could not have rescued the WAC had not the women proved themselves in the field. It was discovered that of the 629 listed military occupations, women could perform more than half (instead of the handful of jobs originally contemplated). It had been thought that three women might possibly do the work of two men. Instead, it was demonstrated that three women could stand in for four men on most jobs. In the Far East, Air General George Stratemeyer was so pleased with the work of the WACs that he authorized them to wear flowers in their hair—much to the distress of the militarily proper WAC officers.

WACs went around the world, did almost everything. There were WAC telephone operators at the Quebec Conference. WACs camped in Normandy apple orchards. WACs in the Southwest Pacific made a green and gold company flag from parachute lining dyed with atabrine and green ink. The WACs who landed in New Guinea furnish a fairly typical case history. Arriving at Port Moresby, they drove to their campsites through lines of fuzzy-haired natives and whistling G.I.s. They found the camp in a state of complete unreadiness, but were saved by a "friendly men's unit" that gave them drinking water, bread and jam. They scavenged

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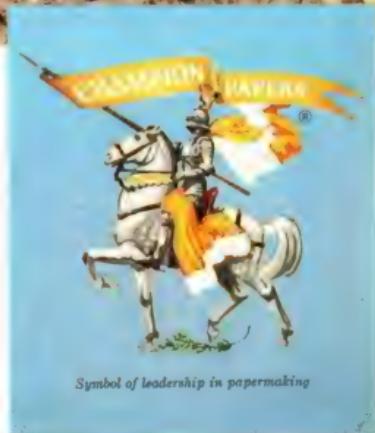
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crates, nails and broken furniture from a supply dump. New Guinea headquarters, says the history, decreed that "in view of the large number of male troops in the area, some of whom allegedly had not seen a nurse or other white woman in 18 months, WACs would be locked within their barbed-wire compound at all times except when escorted by armed guards." The New Guinea WACs, as everywhere, did their job—in this case mostly mail censorship. Said their male supervisor: "They possess an uncanny knack for picking up hidden security breaches."

Permanent Part. As a history, *The Women's Army Corps* is not unlike the WAC as an organization: sometimes stumbling over a mass of detail, sometimes clutching self-consciously at its literary skirts, it nevertheless manages to come out smiling and moving ahead at a brisk military pace.

The book leaves no doubt that, after its dismal beginning, the WAC came to be an established and respected branch of the Army. General Douglas MacArthur described the WACs in his command as "my best soldiers." Still another tribute came when the Army Ground Forces command, long the bitter opponent of the women's service, took the lead in urging that the WAC ought to be a permanent part of the Army—and it is.

Hard Scrapple

MY PHILADELPHIA FATHER (256 pp.)—Cordelia Drexel Biddle, as told to Kyle Crichton—Doubleday (\$4).

When Edward VII toured the U.S. in 1860 as Prince of Wales, something about Philadelphia especially impressed him. "In Philadelphia," he is reported to have said, "I met a large and interesting family named Scrapple, and discovered a rather delicious native food they call biddle."

In this uproarious memoir Cordelia Drexel Biddle (now Mrs. T. Markee Robertson) serves up a Philadelphia pepper pot of stories about the Main Line's celebrated Biddles. Most of the book is about her father, Colonel Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, a punch-and-judo-throwing millionaire who led fully as strenuous a life as his good friend Teddy Roosevelt. As an amateur boxer, the bald, spike-mustached aristocrat fought under the name of "Tim O Biddle." The great Ruby Bob Fitzsimmons called him one of the best amateur fighters he ever saw. In 1908 he went four roughhouse rounds with Philadelphia Jack O'Brien. About that time, Biddle took over a Bible class, started a movement called Athletic Christianity that soon won some 200,000 followers around the world. Mixing Bible lessons with boxing bouts, Biddle would tell his young disciples: "I want you boys to go in there and fight as if Christ were the referee."

Probable Baritone. When World War I threatened, Biddle set up camp on a family estate and trained 40,000 men for U.S. fighting forces. One young marine boot named Gene Tunney took his first boxing lessons from Biddle. Later, the

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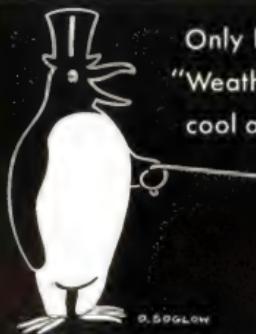
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athletic Christian circled the world to find more punishing combat tricks to teach marine and FBI recruits. He also found time to write a dozen books ("in a rather half-nelson style," says his daughter) and give annual recitals at Philadelphia's august Academy of Music. ("Mr. Biddle is a baritone, I think," said one critic.)

When World War II broke out, the colonel, then 67, was called back to help harden marines. "Come on, now, kill me," he would snarl unarmed, as they brani-dished their bayonets. "Why," said one recruit flattened by the colonel's jujitsu, "that old geezer knows more ways to kill you with his bare hands than any man alive."

Complete Man. By the time Anthony Biddle died (in 1948 at 73), he had seen his son and ring protégé Tony become an ambassador and a colonel. His grandson, Cordelia's boy "Angie" Biddle Duke,



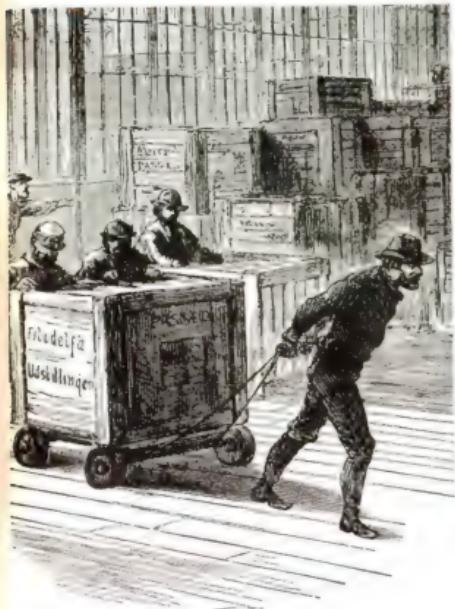
COLONEL BIDDLE & MARINES
"Come on, now, kill me!"

later served as Truman's envoy to El Salvador, the youngest ambassador in U.S. history (36 when he was appointed). Though Biddles still proliferate in Philadelphia's social register, Cordelia has switched from the Main Line to Manhattan. The result is that *My Philadelphia Father*, "as told to" Kyle Crichton, reads like rip-snorting, Bull Moosish commotion recollected in the comparative tranquillity of a Park Avenue penthouse party.

Though there are glimpses of the many-manned world in which Cordelia grew up, the ponderous, plunging figure of an colonel dominates the book. "He was an elemental force," says his daughter. "At any time in his life one could point to him and say, 'There is a complete man.'"

• Gertime (pre-1940) staffer on the Communist *New Masses* (under the *nom de guerre* of Robert Forsythe) and slick-magazine writer who turned to biography (*The Marx Brothers*),

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How It Started

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION 1917 (691 pp.)—N. N. Sukhanov—Oxford (\$10).

Nikolai Nikolayevich Sukhanov was the first candid cameraman of the Russian Revolution: in seven volumes, he chronicled its events with movie vividness. As an original member of the Executive Committee of the first Soviet, he also co-directed the early scenes. Sukhanov was an economist, the editor (under Maxim Gorky) of the radical newspaper *New Life*, and a maverick Marxist. Although he himself knew almost everyone who made the revolution, he is today virtually forgotten except among professional historians. His seven-volume work was first published in 1922, but it has just now been pruned to a single volume and translated into English by Joel Carmichael, one-time OSS officer. The book does little to change the familiar picture, but, unlike most such tomes, it has an eyewitness excitement that makes it even harder to lay down than to lift.

"**Stations Everyone!**" It is difficult to believe, in 1955, how casual were the beginnings of the Soviet nightmare. In late February 1917, hoodlums, soapbox orators and strikers swirled through the streets of Petrograd. By a kind of spontaneous combustion, troops joined the demonstrators and fired on the police. Anarchy and heady illusion were in the air: "Ahead everything was completely different, unknown, wonderful... Surely all this was an illusion, nonsense, all a dream. Wasn't it time to wake up?"

The revolution woke up with two heads: the Provisional Government led by Social Revolutionary Alexander Kerensky, with the ideal of a Western-style democratic regime; and the Soviet of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies, a clashing spectrum of radical parties (mostly Mensheviks and Social Revolutionaries, with a few Bolsheviks) holding Socialist aims. On this Socialist family drama, Author Sukhanov lavishes the meticulous attention which an American sometimes devotes to a close pennant race. He also studs his chronicle with high-level vignettes. Among the more vivid:

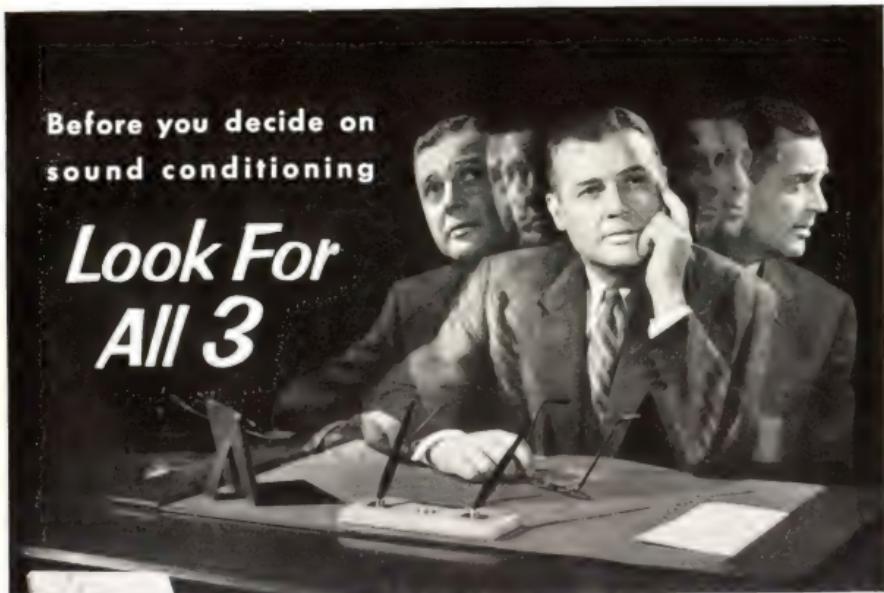
¶ Kerensky, then 35, skittishly mistaking a few stray shots in the courtyard outside his palace office for the beginning of a counterrevolution, leaps to the windowsill and bellows hoarsely: "Stations everyone!... Listen to me—I, Kerensky, am speaking to you, Kerensky is speaking to you! Defend your freedom and the revolution... Stations everyone!"

¶ Trotsky, making his maiden speech before unfriendly Deputies of the Soviet. "He did not expect any sympathy. And to make it worse—his cuff kept constantly shooting out of his sleeve and threatening to fall on the heads of his nearest listeners."

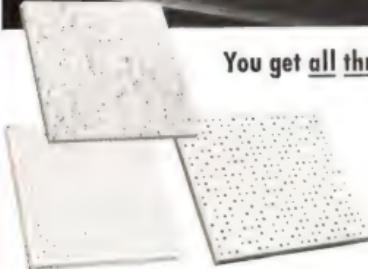
¶ Lenin, arriving at the Finland station in the famous "sealed train" in the middle of the night while a band blares the *Marseillaise* and a searchlight knives the sky and startles the crowd. "Lenin came,

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or rather ran, into the waiting room. He wore a round cap, his face looked frozen, and there was a magnificent bouquet in his hands." Lenin toys with his flowers, stares at the ceiling, and gives a short pep talk, ending with "Long live the worldwide Socialist revolution!"

The Grey Blur. As Author Sukhanov describes the summer of 1917, it often seems that the *de facto* government of Russia was the crowd in the streets ("Everyone was demonstrating who wasn't too lazy!"). The crowd was fickle. When Lenin was tagged as a paid German agent by the opposition press, he took to the underground. Stalin, at the time, left only "the impression of a grey blur" on Sukhanov, "looming up now and then dimly and not leaving any trace."

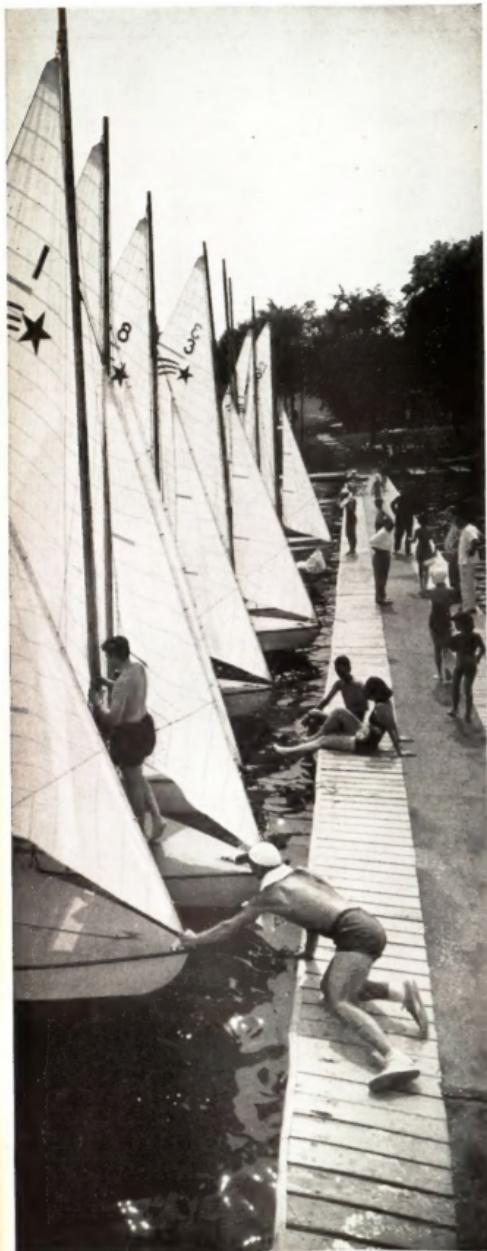
Sukhanov refused to become a Bolshevik and regarded Lenin and Trotsky as



LENIN SPEAKING
The crowd was fickle.

brazen adventurers, ignorant of the master role of economics in "scientific Socialism." By October, Lenin and Trotsky were more intent on seizing power than sticking to strict Marxist theory. Ironically, they decided on a *coup d'état* in Sukhanov's own flat; Lenin showed up, still incognito, wearing a wig and without beard. Two weeks later, in what is known as the October revolution, the Bolsheviks marched friendly troops to key points and Trotsky sneeringly consigned opposition party members to the "dustbin of history." Sitting on the dustbin, and holding the lid down, were Lenin & Co.

In 1931 Sukhanov was hauled up in a dress rehearsal of the confession-and-purge trials to come. The charge: promoting Western military intervention to destroy the Soviet state. He pleaded guilty. Once in jail, however, he wrote an indignant appeal to the government—now run by the "grey blur"—and circulated a copy through the jail. Among other things, Sukhanov demanded that the GPU honor its promise "to release those willing to make untrue confessions." No one ever heard from him again.



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Vigilante. In Columbus, Ohio, when Harry Hilton, 34, called to complain that two police cruisers were wasting their time "loitering" in his neighborhood, suspicious police looked up his name, sent one of the cruisers to arrest him on an old armed robbery warrant.

Psychosomatic. In Hamilton, Ont., Alfred Henderson, visiting his wife as she was about to undergo an appendectomy, complained of feeling ill, was examined by doctors, had his own appendix removed 30 minutes after his wife's.

Front. In San Francisco, gambling-joint proprietors asked raiding police to pull their patrol wagons to the sides and rear of the building because their appearance out front would "give the place a bad name."

Loser Take All. In Marlboro, Md., Truck Driver John Sanford Jr., 33, was arrested for doing 50 m.p.h. in a 35-m.p.h. zone, was then charged with impeding traffic when he refused to drive more than 30 m.p.h. in a 50-m.p.h. zone on his way to the police station.

Robin Hood. In London, Gerald Botelho was sentenced to 21 months in jail despite his plea that in stealing a rare manuscript from the British Museum he did the museum a good turn, "because I have shown up a defect in their system."

Compromise. In Chicago, Michael Kozzen, 42, complained in divorce court that his wife's weight had increased from 127 to 190 lbs., asked that she reduce to 125 lbs., agreed, after the judge suggested that he was asking too much, to take her back at 140 lbs.

Self-Incrimination. In Kitchener, Ont., City Hall Employee Edward Beitz pleaded with passersby for an hour before someone finally released him from a parked police patrol wagon into which he had accidentally locked himself.

Double Switch. In Dallas, a thief stole \$290 from work clothes in a locker room, changed into a pair of stolen trousers, left the loot in his discarded pants.

Right Behind You. In Buffalo, when strapping Charles Schutt, 16, arraigned on a petty-larceny charge, threatened to strike back if his father tried to discipline him, Judge James B. McKenna advised the father: "If he fights back, knock his teeth out. The law will protect you."

Power of Positive Suggestion. In Los Angeles, arresting Printer Glenard E. Schmidt for masterminding a gang that tried to pass \$350,000 in phony \$20 bills, Secret Service men found in his auto a picture of a man industriously turning out \$20 bills captioned: "Counterfeiter? No, but our presses can make money for you."



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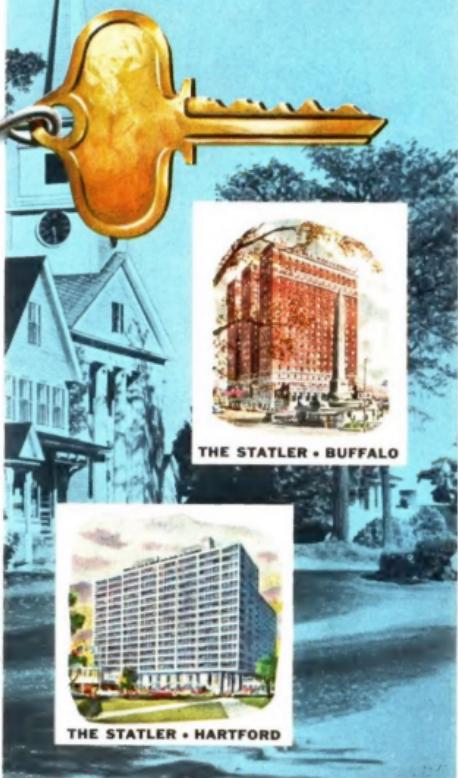
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